American Humane Association

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF

The American Humane Association

A FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY,
ESPECIALLY CRUELTY TO
CHILDREN AND
ANIMALS

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HELD AT CHICAGO, ILL.
NOVEMBER 14 AND 15, 1906

ORGANIZED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO
OCTOBER NINE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
NOVEMBER TWELVE, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE

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130,652 Children and 478,640 Animals Cared For by Anti-cruelty Societies Last Year in the United States.

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1906-1907

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

HELD IN

ASSEMBLY HALL, FINE ARTS BUILDING CHICAGO, ILL.

NOVEMBER 14 AND 15, 1906

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 9.30 A. M.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the American Humane Association was called to order by the President, William O. Stillman, M. D. The Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., opened with prayer and asked for the Divine assistance to save the nation from the curse of heartless externalism and to give to all men an increased comprehension of the instincts, desires, feelings and entire nature of the lower orders of creation. He prayed that the time might be hastened when all forms of cruelty should be banished from the world.

The Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Edward F. Dunne, then welcomed the Association to the city, stating that there was no class of men and women in the United States that would receive a more hearty welcome from the citizens of Chicago than the members of the Association. He trusted that they would broaden and extend their noble work, and that they would carry away from the city pleasant recollections.

Mr. John L. Shortall welcomed the Association on behalf of the Illinois Humane Society, and hoped that the various papers and discussions during the convention would be productive of great good to the humane cause.

The President then made his annual address, which was as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Anti-cruelty is not a fad. It is a mission, a gospel, a crusade. It makes for civic righteousness and better citizenship. We believe these objects to be the essential ends of pure patriotism, and we now seek most to reach and educate the heart of the child, knowing that all else will follow.

The anti-cruelty movement was one of the first manifestations of that great wave of enlightenment and universal philanthropy which swept over all civilized countries during the nineteenth century. It was caused by that sublime discontent, that same feeling of protest and revolt against existing imperfections which has ever been the cause of human progress.

When the noble and high-minded Lord Erskine, in the House of Peers of the British Parliament, in 1811, voiced a most temperate protest against the atrocious abuses of domestic animals which then existed, he was howled down by his fellow peers, who were supposed to represent the highest breeding and culture of the realm. When Henry Bergh began his famous work in New York City in 1868, forty years ago, offal was thrown in his face, and no lampoon or caricature was too coarse with which to greet his humane efforts.

But through the education of the people times have changed. Cruelty is no longer as good form as it was once, and it is the purpose of this Association to further advance the good work by laboring to secure humane education in all the common schools in the land. Already some of the states have laws making such teaching compulsory. The work is only imperfectly performed as yet, but it marks the dawn of a brighter day, and the times are ripe for the next step toward the realization of a true civilization. Education of the brain alone is not enough. Without that subtle balance which we call heart we miss those qualities which constitute the cohesive power of the family and the community, and which make life worth living. It is the heart and not the brain which builds the monuments which we call greatest and most enduring.

I take this occasion to congratulate the city of Chicago upon its choice in selecting a system of readers for its public schools recently, which are not alone good literature, but which also deliberately and intelligently seek to introduce moral culture and to stimulate and quicken ethical perceptions by inculcating kindness to the weak and helpless. It seems to me desirable that this Association should set the seal of its approval on the production of this kind of school readers by the great publishing houses by offering yearly a medal to the publishers who introduce the best literature of this kind during the current year. The Association should then give wide publicity to the successful books. An additional advance should also be accomplished by securing state legislation requiring humane teachings in the readers employed in the common schools in each state. It should not be lost sight of that children who are taught kindness and moral obligations at school take these same lessons home, and often accomplish great good in their own families. This occurs frequently.

I feel that it is very desirable that the various agencies outside of the humane societies which work for the regeneration of homes that have become degraded or bestial should be encouraged by the community to look after the conditions of the homes of children who have become juvenile delinquents. It is the work of the University Settlements and kindred agencies to look after such things, and it does not properly lie within the province or charters of our corporations. I earnestly believe that the line of demarcation between societies for the prevention of cruelty and purely charitable societies should be sharply defined. There is work enough

for each, and one or the other, in my experience, is apt to suffer by any attempt at amalgamation.

While I believe that it is wholly undesirable that anti-cruelty corporations should undertake purely charitable work, experience has shown, I think, that our societies should interest themselves deeply and helpfully in the work of the Juvenile Courts and Probation systems. Anything which bears upon the relief or reform of the juvenile criminal is apt to come pretty nearly within our charter rights and interests. It will be your privilege soon to hear from able magistrates statements of the wonderful work which is being continually done in the Juvenile Courts. You will also have an opporunity to discuss the advantages and usefulness of probation work. Let me urge upon our societies which are looking after children to lend their sympathy and assistance most strongly to this work. The probation system is saving 95 per cent. of juvenile delinquents from becoming habitual criminals. It is making good citizens of them, and preventing recruits from joining the great armies of crime. It is the fence at the top of the abyss which is so much better than the ambulance at the bottom. Many of our societies are taking charge of probation work for juvenile criminals. It will certainly pay more of them to do so. The Juvenile Court and probation work necessarily concerns more or less our particular clients. If we really wish to save them it is better that we should continue our work, both in the court room and afterward, rather than turn them over to other and often less sympathetic guides

It is generally found, I believe, that Shelters under the care of our societies, where all children coming into relations with the police may be received and cared for, are of inestimable value in improving the character of the work of the society, and in helping the children. Such Shelters have not infrequently enabled our societies to secure conviction in cases of atrocious crimes involving children, by preventing witnesses being intimidated or spirited away. Commitment to a Humane Society Shelter also permits careful study of children, and enables our officers to win their confidence and really help them. I cannot too strongly urge upon our societies the desirability of securing suitable quarters to whose care all vagrant or criminal children can be committed by the police.

I would likewise venture to suggest to officers in charge of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that they should interest themselves and use their influence toward the proper classification of juvenile delinquents who have been committed to some place of reform. It is very desirable that children should not be allowed to mix with older criminals. The value of the indeterminate sentence in the treatment of youthful criminals is also a subject with which they should thoroughly familiarize themselves. I would further urge that our societies give some heed to the child labor problems which, not infrequently, involve the morals as well as the health, and, sometimes, the life of the child.

Our influence should be thrown in favor of the protection

of childhood from influences which must degrade and stunt the mind and injure the body wherever they are found. We should encourage an education so broad that it takes cognizance of ethical questions and good behavior in addition to the ordinary school curriculum.

The subject of abuses connected with inter-state transportation of live stock is one which has received much attention from societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals during the past year. Most of our friends are familiar with the legislation which was passed at the request of the stock raisers and shippers of the West by the last Congress. It constitutes a serious infringement upon the old law which has stood for a generation. The former time limit in inter-state commerce during which live stock could be shipped without food, water or rest was twenty-eight hours. The bill passed by Congress amended this law, increasing the time limit to thirty-six hours, at the option of the shipper, but not of the railroads.

We believe this legislation to be a mistake, and that it is not justified by humanitarian considerations. I recommend that this convention express itself definitely in regard to this question, and believe that it should be settled ultimately in a manner satisfactory to the most enlightened humane judgment, even if it should require a continuous fight in Congress for years to attain this result.

I would recommend that all of our constituent societies prepare petitions which shall be sent to the President of the United States, asking that he either appoint a commission of his own to investigate stock transportation conditions and report to him, or that in his annual message to Congress he should recommend that a Congressional commission be appointed for the same purpose. In order to secure an intelligent and satisfactory presentation of our side of this question to Congress, it is absolutely necessary that this Association should employ inspectors and experts of its own to investigate the actual conditions concerned in stock transportation. These inspectors could subsequently testify most effectively before Congressional committees. Able and competent papers concerning stock transportation problems will be presented during this convention, and I commend them to your most careful consideration and ample discussion.

I would also suggest that there be added to the field of investigation of any Presidential or Congressional Commission looking into live stock conditions, the subject of cattle on the great ranges of the West, which perish by tens of thousands yearly because of lack of proper care on the part of their owners.

There are many topics suitable for presentation to you in connection with this Annual Address, but the time is too short to consider them. The time has come when the American Humane Association must make a systematic attempt at organizing anti-cruelty societies throughout the country in unoccupied territory. There are at least one hundred societies which have been organized in the past which are now

inactive or actually dead. These should certainly receive attention from this organization, which, while it does not seek to invade the individual rights or duties of any local society, should hold itself ready to aid the weak ones and help to make them vigorous and active.

We need a school for educating humane workers. We find that there are over six hundred paid employees in the United States engaged in anti-cruelty work. With proper organization and skilled officers this number could be readily increased, in the course of a few years, to many thousands. What we need is an endowment for such a school. There is a constant and steady demand for workers. Many of the societies which have died out could have been rescued if we had been in a position to send them trained agents to help them.

We also need to publish humane literature in response to frequent requests for it. This Association is now in a better position than at any time during its history to undertake the performance of the duties which I have outlined.

I would urge, in closing, that every effort be made to secure the affiliation of local anti-cruelty societies throughout the country with the American Humane Association. It does us good to get together for mutual consultation and encouragement each year. Weak societies would be greatly helped if they know more concerning the methods and policy of the more successful ones. There should be no such thing as failure in this anti-cruelty work. We should have courageous faith in our ideals. If we are inspired by an enthusiasm for justice and to maintain the rights of the helpless, and will do our work in an orderly and determined manner, we certainly may count on satisfactory results. I believe that we should constantly remember five things in carrying on this great crusade in behalf of society and for the protection of the helpless.

First. That humane education should occupy the foremost place in our thoughts, as likely to give the greatest results in the future.

Second. That we should teach our humane workers to regard their labor as a profession which has to be mastered by study and experience in order that they may do their work well.

Third. Let us use mild means for converting the human brute, and reach his heart and mind rather than his skin. Violence never changes convictions.

Fourth. Let us appreciate the dignity of our mission, its high and holy character, and give to it our best and most earnest support, not permitting it to become a secondary to all other considerations in life.

Fifth. Let us remember that humanity is mercy and charity, and that it represents the highest and most advanced altruistic ethics of the future. To practice true humanity is to advance and elevate our highest and noblest conceptions of life.

The deeply interested and attentive audience marked their approval of the President's address by vigorous applause.

The next order of business was an address on the Curfew Law by Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, Canada, Superintendent of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children for the Province of Ontario. Before reading his address Mr. Kelso expressed his pleasure at again meeting some very old friends, as the American Humane Association had entered largely into his life. Twenty years ago he had attended the meeting of the Association at Rochester, N. Y., and had learned a great deal that had been a help to him ever since. As Mr. Kelso's address is to be published as a leaflet, a brief synopsis only is here given.

Mr. Kelso said that the beginning of wrong doing could almost invariably be traced to the too great freedom allowed to young people during the formative period of character, and that it was with the gathering darkness of the day that children not under the watchful eye of parent or guardian heard stories and witnessed scenes calculated to destroy modesty, undermine purity of life, and kill all aspiration for a self-controlling Christian citizenship. Who has not observed with pain and regret groups of youths gathered in dark corners, and the girls who think it clever and romantic to flirt with every passing stranger, seeking acquaintanceships that are likely to bring only lasting shame and sorrow. The community as a whole pays heavily for the indifference, ignorance of criminal negligence of the parents who permit their children this constant night roaming in the streets. The top galleries of the cheap variety shows, whose principal attraction is the degrading and dishonoring of womanhood, are crowded night after night by boys scarcely out of their teens, who grow up to fill the saloons and make the "red-light district" a necessity. Police and prison records demonstrate with almost unbroken regularity that the hopelessly bad and irreclaimable criminal has been the youth who from his earliest years was accustomed to wander at night through the tough districts, and haunt the saloons, brothels and theatres, sometimes under the guise of selling newspapers. Living in a Christian land he was as densely ignorant of Christianity as a benighted savage, and none of the great church and philanthropic enterprises, on which sums so vast are spent, seem to have reached him with saving or restraining influence.

Admitting these great and manifold evils and looking for a remedy, experience and observation lead to the conclusion that the Curfew law will not stand the test of practice. When it was introduced as a municipal regulation in the German-Canadian towns of Waterloo and Berlin, twenty years ago, it was hailed as a cure-all for the neglected-child problem, and forty towns and villages adopted it, requiring children under fourteen years of age to be in their homes at the ringing of the nine o'clock bell. Some towns selected eight as the hour in winter. Not one of these towns today makes any attempt to enforce the regulation. It still has stanch admir-

ers and adherents, but it has failed to secure the public support and endorsement, without which no law can be a benefit.

There must be a compromise. It is too sweeping to say that all children are in the streets after nightfall for evil purposes, or that they are necessarily acquiring evil habits or thoughts. Many highly respectable and Christian parents see no harm in their children playing in the street near their home after night sets in. The natural instinct for play and exercise must be given due recognition, and there are social conditions still existing that make it impossible for some children to be kept pent up in close and stuffy quarters on hot nights. But a general law like the Curfew does not make exceptions. Another objection is that the law ceases to be in operation at the very age when it is most needed. The age limit is fourteen years; the greatest danger is from fourteen to seventeen years.

It would be better to deal with this evil under existing laws and regulations, or by some simply-worded amendment. The Juvenile Court, with its probationary staff of earnest-minded men and women, can do much that heretofore has been impossible. The statutory definition of a neglected child could be enlarged so as to include children who are habitually in the streets, or whose homes are unsuitable from drink or other causes. The modern trend of philanthropic endeavor is to attack the causes that lead to youthful depravity. For this reason moral forces, both official and benevolent, should unite to prohibit improper posters. Boys under sixteen years of age should be prohibited by municipal ordinances from attending theatres or variety shows unless accompanied by a parent. There should be playgrounds in every congested district where children might play in the evening under supervision. Boys' and girls' clubs should be more generally organized. In these and other ways the moral growth of children might be protected without the passing of stringent or unpopular laws, the enforcement of which simply breeds contempt for all law and is liable to do more harm than good.

Applause.

In the absence of Mr. Newhall S. Wright, of the S. P. C. C. of Detroit, Mich., Mr. James F. Hills, of the same place, opened the discussion on Mr. Kelso's paper. He said that for years he had felt great interest in the work of the Association. He spoke of his experiences in early days, and the difference in the work which police officers had to do then and now, their work now being light in comparison. He had found on inquiry that the difference was largely due to the better lighting of the streets. The alleys used to be dark hiding places for criminals, and by these young girls were sometimes dragged to destruction. He thought that, as light drove out crime, every street and alley should be made as light as possible. He also recommended boys' clubs, as they are doing great good throughout the country.

The discussion then became general, Messrs. Jenkins, Shortall, Wilkin, Marsh and others taking part. Mr. Marsh spoke against curfew laws, as a hardship under certain conditions

The President announced that the next order of business was a paper by Mr. John D. Lindsay, President of the New York S. P. C. C., but as President Lindsay was detained by legal business, this paper was read by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin. It was entitled The Importance of Paid Officers in Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It was in substance as follows:

Societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are, as the New York Court of Appeals has said, "engaged in the stern task of making war upon crime and vice in peculiar forms." They are the agents of the law with regard to offenses which concern the physical or moral welfare of the neglected or abused wards of the state, and are generally recognized as auxiliary aids in the administration of public justice. In this they differ materially from private organizations, which deal with the religious or reformatory aspect of humanitarian endeavor, or engage in missionary or charitable work among children.

But, notwithstanding the difference in their functions and the sphere and scope of their activity, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children labor under a disability common to all humanitarian organizations in that they only act through and by individual officers and agents. The societies must depend upon these individuals for whatever is accomplished, and are chargeable with their deficiencies. We can deal with the evils which we must oppose only through the eyes and ears of our officers. Whatever is done by our societies is done by these trusted agents, and whatever of good is accomplished is accomplished only through them.

What are the qualifications for the performance of the responsible, arduous, always delicate and frequently dangerous duties of our officers?

Besides being persons of high moral character, they should have more than ordinary intelligence, and possess tact and good judgment. They must be sympathetic and must have careful training. They must prosecute their labors in accordance with settled ideas and upon a systematic plan. During the past thirty years our organizations have evolved and developed a definite and approved general course and method of dealing with matters falling within their sphere of action which it is safe to follow. Experience has proved the wisdom of strict adherence to these established methods. They furnish a tried and tested rule of conduct, based upon knowledge of the dangers and abuses to which children are subjected, experience in administering to their needs, and in dealing with those answerable for their wrongs and sufferings.

The sentiment which should govern the work of our officers is that expressed in the Massachusetts Act of 1906 relative to so-called "delinquent children," which provides that they shall be treated "not as criminals, but as children in need of aid, encouragement and guidance." The best officers need know little of what is sometimes called the "psychology of childhood," or the subtleties of juvenile criminology. What they require is knowledge of human nature, ability to act, and

to act promptly, when the interests or welfare of some unfortunate child call for attention.

It is not the statute which is in the mind of the officer when he rescues some unfortunate child from destruction, or brings a human fiend to justice, but the broken hearts, the tortured bodies, the ruined lives and the stricken souls of the children.

Should these officers be compensated? I think no one will venture to suggest otherwise. It is rather the importance of compensating them which calls for consideration. Their duties make it essential, among other things:

1. That they shall be subject to call at all hours of the night or day.

2. That they should follow implicitly the established rules and methods of the Societies to the exclusion of any personal or individual ideas or notions.

3. That they should be competent to deal with any kind or description of case assigned to them.

4. That they should be under the constant supervision and control of their superior officers and subject to appropriate discipline.

No volunteer officer could be expected to fulfill these requirements. Those who do fulfill them should be adequately compensated. Volunteers, however good their intentions, lack the knowledge and practical experience which is essential. Each volunteer has his or her own plan. There are many people in the world whose love of children is genuine, but who make the mistake of treating them as if they were grown up. People of this sort do not make either good volunteer or paid agents.

Thomas a'Kempis well said, "Everyone willingly doeth that which agreeth with his own liking, and inclineth most to those who are of his own mind." The paid officer is not permitted to fall a victim to this sort of temptation. He is not likely to forget, as the volunteer might, that "It is a great matter to live in obedience, to be under a superior, and not to be at our own disposing" (a'Kempis), and that "It is much safer to obey than to govern." (Id.)

The question of pay does not change the attitude nor the heart of the real, devoted worker. This is especially true of the officers of the great society of whose executive work I have the honor to be in charge. There are on our pay rolls officers who have labored in the cause of childhood for many years as earnestly, as constantly and as unselfishly as any great philanthropist, and this without any motive except that of faithfully serving the organization which they represent and furthering its labors. It is upon such men as these that we most rely, and not upon the well-meaning volunteer who may not be at hand when needed, or whose own notions of the necessities of any given cause may differ from our own.

No one can dispute the good intentions of volunteer workers, nor the valuable work they have done and are constantly doing in charitable and missionary fields. But for our societies the value of trained and properly compensated

officers who can put their entire time to the work, who are always on duty, and who are subject to established regulations and discipline, is obvious.

A society cannot demand the services of a volunteer. It is grateful for what he does and requires nothing. The requirements of our work call for the constant attention of our officers, who labor, not with an occasional case, or at occasional hour, but who work all the time—day and night—and who render public service than which none are more valuable to the state, or entitled to greater recognition.

(Applause.)

The Chairman said that the discussion on this paper would be opened by Mr. John L. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society, and introduced him. He stated that he had few words to say on the subject, but was heartily in accord with the paper. When humane work began all workers were volunteers, but now that the organizations are very complete and require that many people shall be engaged in their service as special police officers or agents, he was in favor of compensating them as far as possible. Messrs. Whitehead, Marsh, Clayton and others took part in the general discussion.

Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. C., then read his address on Methods of Conducting Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The following is a summary of his paper:

The achievements of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children have been phenomenal. Prosecutions of many criminals have been conducted with a thoroughness which has commanded the highest respect. But may we not ask ourselves whether societies for the prevention of cruelty to children have not failed to prevent cruelty in any thorough or satisfactory way.

We have been almost exclusively a prosecuting and rescue agency, an illogical adjunct of the district attorney's office and a usurper of the prerogatives and functions of the state wherever we have undertaken to conduct permanently the juvenile court. We may well pause and ask ourselves if our usefulness in the future will not involve a different method of procedure.

Prosecution is the business of the district attorney. If he is not competent, or if he is dishonest, let him be convicted by his record.

Have we any logical or legitimate right to be the body in charge of a juvenile court any more than another incorporated body of citizens would have to conduct a private penitentiary? This is the work of the state, and we are disloyal and un-American if we substitute private enterprise for governmental activity. Have we not too continuously sought the easiest solution of the problems confronting us and not been willing to realize that it is impossible to separate our work entirely from that of charitable societies. In many cities we have been willing to be merely a chute from the family to the

institution, instead of working out patiently and continuously our intricate family problems.

A National Juvenile Improvement Association has been suggested, and the work is needed because our societies and children's aid societies have utterly failed to grasp the real problems. We have made the work punitive in large measure, when it should be preventive. We should demand that our cities assume larger social responsibilities. Let us recognize that we have reached the second stage of effort for children; hitherto we have removed children from vice, now we must remove vice from children.

It would be helpful if the relief societies in our cities would recognize that they can well turn over to us cases of habitual drunkenness and neglect when the parents refuse to accede to a reasonable plan for their own betterment. The knowledge that we will enforce compliance and not merely withhold relief will enable us to restore to normal conditions many families dead to an appeal to reason and where an appeal to force is necessary. If the state has failed to provide for these proper care, it is our urgent duty to make the results of such neglect so public that the people will demand needed institutions.

Where a period of probation and effort for the parents fails, the family must be broken up, but only, as Mr. Devine has so well said, when the physical breaking up is the outward expression of the destruction which has already taken place.

It would be inappropriate here to discuss the comparative methods of placing out in families and the institutional method of caring for children, but the experience of the society with which the writer is connected is, that, except in very rare cases, the children from families broken up can with perfect safety be placed in private families. The homes of relatives are often preferable, so that the family life can be conserved to the greatest extent possible. Parents must, of course, be compelled to support their children during the time of separation, but the society must see that the parents have such treatment as to enable them to re-establish their family as soon as possible. The period of supervision and probation will vary with the condition of the individuals, but at the earliest possible moment consistent with the welfare of the children the family should be reunited. Some parents are so dissolute that they should never be permitted again to secure the custody of their offspring. Such parents should be permanently segregated or assexualized if we would prevent the advent of diseased, anaemic offspring doomed to evil, and protect unborn children from inexpressible suffering.

We must recognize the all-importance of these measures, and abandon the one-time theory that it is our business to wait until complaint reaches us. We must strive not only for efficiency in prosecution, but for thorough-going measures to insure a fair chance for a decent life for every boy and girl.

(Applause.)

Mr. H. Clay Preston, of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opened the discussion.

Mr. Preston said that it seemed to him that Mr. Marsh advocated an S. P. C. C. doing all the work covered in the field of philanthropy, and that he failed to recognize the valuable work being done by sister organizations. Mr. Preston thought that it was a common mistake of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children that they failed to confine themselves to work strictly belonging to them. They were organized to enforce the laws which are not enforced by the police, and to endeavor in court to rescue and protect children who may be arrested for crimes and to prosecute those offending against children. He did not agree with Mr. Marsh that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children were standing still and had accomplished nothing. He maintained that the records showed that the work carried on for the last twenty years by these societies has materially decreased crimes committed against children, and benefited children in a thousand different ways. He also maintained that the public and the authorities look upon these societies in the same manner that we would look upon specialists in any particular, and they are recognized specialists in the work and are so acknowledged to be by everyone. He thought the societies ought to maintain this standard and not attempt to do work that properly belongs to the Charity Organization Society, or the Children's Aid Society, or the Tenement House Commission, or any other of the many organizations carrying on similar work. Mr. Marsh had advocated that the societies ask the District Attorney and the police to do the work, but it could be better done and more successfully done under the control and management of the societies than if left to public officials, for the reason that if they were competent to do the work, and do it rightly, there would be no reason for societies for the prevention of cruelty to children to exist. Where the work of these societies ends, there begins the work of the other organizations who are more competent to do it, and who are organized for that particular work. The societies for the prevention of cruelty to children have all that they can do, if they do it well, to deal with the acute stage of child neglect when the child is rescued and the offender punished. There the work of the society ends, and there begins the work of our other philanthropic societies.

Mr. Walker, Mr. Flickinger, Judge Wilkin and others also took part in the discussion.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1906, 2.30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, who said that the first business of the afternoon was the appointment of committees, and announced the following:

Committee on Nominations.

ALBERT LEFFINGWELL, M. D., Aurora, N. Y.
E. FELLOWS JENKINS, New York City, N. Y.
HON. JAMES M. BROWN, Toledo, Ohio.
MRS. CAROLINE EARLE WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
HERBERT SPENCER MANN, Omaha, Neb.
H. A. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.
MRS. MARY HOWE TOTTEN, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Registration.

CHARLES R. FRAZER, Canton, Ohio.
MISS FAY.
GEORGE ELLMAN, Davenport, Iowa.
MRS. GEORGE PECK, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. H. SMITH, Toledo, Ohio.

Committee on Publicity.

MISS RUTH EWING, Chicago, Ill.
OSCAR TROUNSTINE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. H. CLAY PRESTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. J. KELSO, Toronto, Canada.
JAMES S. HILLS, Detroit, Michigan.
MRS. MARY F. LOVELL, Wyncote, Pa.
BENJAMIN C. MARSH, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Humane Information.

H. CLAY PRESTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER, Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. WALKER, Albany, N. Y.

Committee on Resolutions.

HON. ROBERT J. WILKIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN L. SHORTALL, Chicago, Ill.
HON. JAMES M. BROWN, Toledo, Ohio.
HON. W. B. FLICKINGER, Erie, Pa.

The President remarked that he knew it would be a pleasure to those interested in anti-inhumanity and anti-cruelty to know that they would have Henry Bergh with them tomorrow. He had also received letters from two of the veterans in the work—George T. Angell and Elbridge T. Gerry. The continued disability of the latter would prevent his being present, but he had sent a paper which he (the President) would now read.

The paper is here given entire by request.

The Interest and Influence of the West in Humane Work.

Fellow Workers in the Cause of Humanity: Henry Bergh knew the West, and he knew it as many of us have known it—by personal contact with the people of the West and the enjoyment of their charming hospitality. When he returned

from his brilliant but brief diplomatic mission abroad to his own native state of New York in 1865, over forty years ago, and commenced his great labors for the relief and prevention of suffering to dumb animals, he was careful in founding the parent institution of both animals and children to select a national name—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. And after having secured the necessary legislation in his own state to put in working order the objects of his Society which he had in view, instead of resting quietly until his work was there a success, he cast his eyes over the wide West and saw at once the necessity of preventing that work from being misunderstood in the then growing part of the American nation, and at the same time the wisdom of arousing its sympathy and interest, which, freely given, have made that work a national and not a sectional one. In 1873 he left New York on November 24th and proceeded to Buffalo; on November 27th to Cleveland; on November 29th to Toledo; on November 30th to this great city, and, after leaving Chicago, on December 4th, he proceeded to St. Louis; on December 7th to Louisville; on December 11th to Cincinnati; on December 13th to Columbus, and on December 14th he returned to New York. On this brief tour he was received and entertained by the oldest, most prominent and most humane citizens of each place. It was the spontaneous tribute of admiration for his persistency, courage and determination; his absolute insensibility to ridicule; his appreciation of the great objects which he had in view, and of the fact that only a personal explanation of these objects could implant them accurately in the minds of those who were the recipients of his information; and each hour spent in these prominent centers of western civilization has borne its fruit throughout the whole conduct of the prevention of cruelty to animals from that day to the present time. His name consequently has become a national one; now that he has passed away, it is as well known throughout the West as in the East, and his views as to the work, until a very recent period, have been universally accepted as wise, correct and involving sound and far-seeing judgment.

Let us consider for a moment what those views were. His first object was the prevention, by the hand and arm of the law, of the imposition of cruelty upon dumb, defenseless animals. That was the cause for which he labored during life. He carefully avoided outside and extraneous work and issues, and the result was that he was freed from entanglements which too often follow upon the theories of scientific enthusiasts, and which so far from aiding the work too frequently create prejudice against it and weaken its weight and results by watering and diluting its energies in directions different from those in which the work has been established and is conducted. He realized that he was not the only person imbued with humane ideas; he knew very well the sentiment of the old Latin poet which, even in the degenerate days of Rome, was greeted by a miscellaneous audience with a roar of applause—"I am a man, and there is nothing humane which does not interest me."

But he was careful in the application of this sentiment to restrict it to his own work. As time rolled on and that work became more and more crystallized and potent by the adoption of wise and effective laws by the different states, in which the West was most prominent, a new feature arose in connection with it, growing out of the similarity of the helpless condition of the neglected, cruelly-treated child to that of the defenseless dumb beast. So, when the first case of cruelty to children was presented to him, it was the argument that the child was equally a defenseless animal as those which he protected that induced him, not to incorporate child-saving work into his own institution, but to provide the means, the machinery and the men to formulate, plan and conduct that work upon lines similar to those which he was following, but equally free as his own from outside and extraneous matters of charity, which he foresaw would inevitably be the consequence of the work, but not necessarily nor from any point of view desirably incorporated into or forming a portion of it.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which he instituted was a separate incorporation from that founded by himself for the protection of animals. It applied the strong arm of the law, through the medium of its selected agents and with the support of the humane who were interested in children, though not necessarily so in animals, to the reclamation from oppression and cruelty by unprincipled parents and from the atmosphere of vice and crime of every unfortunate child of tender years, helpless and unable to protect itself or defend its rights, and conjoined with this the punishment of the offender, as much with a view to deterring others from the like cruelty as to the severance of the ties which permitted absolute disregard of the rights of those who were an integral part of the sovereign people of this great country. For, bear in mind, that every child is a component part of that sovereign people; that the law has this ever in mind when it provides that, as to males, they shall be educated in due form to understand and exercise the electoral franchise when of age; that they shall be kept physically in such a condition as to serve their country in time of war, and that physically they shall be preserved from the effects of early vice, so that the physique of the future people of these United States shall not become degenerate by the impairment of the forces of nature through premature disease. And so in regard to women, it protects the innocent, helpless girl until she has arrived at the age when she is able to understand the perils with which she is surrounded, in order that, with the aid of proper teaching and the influences of religion, she shall be fitted to become in due time a devoted wife and mother, and that the children of whom she is that mother shall themselves be physically, mentally and morally fitted to become the future fathers and mothers of the sovereign people of the United States.

Grand indeed is the work of our societies that in every state in the Union, fortified by the laws of that state, are devoting themselves to this cause. Dangerous would it be

if in the prosecution of that work, which requires eternal vigilance, the firm hand of the law, the severance of nature's ties and the handing over of children to other societies and influences charged with their reformation, if by any chance the main work should become merged in a general charity, organized as a political branch of the government, furnishing voluminous statistics to those who delight in statistics, spending money for the support of favored adherents, and taking away from the people the element of sympathy and love for the objects of their rescue which has made our societies for the prevention of cruelty to children so united, so well governed and so effective in their administration.

Here I have shown you, our fellow-workers in the West, where the interest of the West lies. You have before you the education of the young. You are prompt in the passage of laws for their protection. You are fearless in their administration. You have a proper appreciation of the function of religion in the training of the young, the potent influence which that factor has in the moulding of character. The punishment of wickedness and vice, and the maintenance of true religion and virtue have ever been characteristic of the people of the West. God grant that they may always and ever continue so.

But now let me turn to another branch of the subject. I have pointed out briefly, feebly, perhaps, the interest which the West has in humane work as it is now conducted. The question of influence is next to be considered.

Twelve years after the inception of the American Humane Association it was my privilege and honor to be elected by you its president. I was unavoidably prevented from serving longer than a single term in that position. The compliment paid me by my selection I have always felt to be one of the greatest which I have ever received in connection with child-saving work. But the trouble at the present time is that the original work of the prevention of cruelty is sought to be absorbed and diverted into different channels, and to be treated rather as a collateral charity than as the very foundation of child rescue and the protection of dumb animals. Quite recently one of our Eastern societies, dissatisfied with the work which was laid out for it to do, has deemed it wise to encourage a new form of legislation to create a state federation of societies, as zoophilists. Fortunately, it is limited entirely to societies of Eastern origin. The infection has not yet been communicated to the West, and I earnestly hope it will not be. Another branch, however, which has started somewhere in the West, aims at the creation of commissioners to conduct humane work; not as a new experiment, for it was tried as far back as 1896 in West Virginia, organized on May 18th of that year, chartered by the state in the following September, and never proved a success from that day on to the present time. The influence of the West, I respectfully submit, should be concentrated on the prosecution of humane work, both as to children and animals—today being Children's Day furnishing me with a reason for mentioning them first—on precisely the same lines as were laid down,

adopted and followed by our illustrious founder, Henry Bergh, over forty years ago. Anything which diverts the minds of any of us from those lines simply diverts the force which we should give to that work. Apart from the diversion of funds by will or bequest by these outside measures, one of the recent efforts which has started in the East to bring humane work, as it is called, up to date, is to make it a branch of scientific charity. Scientific charity has received the condemnation of the Court of Appeals of the state of New York in unmeasured terms. It is a substitution for the impulses of the heart, of paid agents to relieve suffering on restricted lines, and by paid agents I do not mean the very proper remuneration of those engaged in humane work, but I do mean the offering of pay as an inducement for persons to labor therein, and who, strange to say, are in such cases almost invariably selected from some other locality than the state in which the work is to be conducted. Why is this? Simply because there is a popular theory that charity is a business and should be conducted as such. Unhappy indeed is the orphan landed in a state institution where no kind word ever cheers the bereaved child, either by way of consolation for the loss of its parents or to preserve in its youthful mind a tender affection for those who have passed away. Painful is the spectacle of the unhappy family unable to raise the pittance to pay the rent, and in danger of being turned into the street, because he who should be its support has been brutalized by drink and is in prison for crime, and where but for the strong hand which our societies impose, without any process of red tape to ascertain whether the persons are "worthy" of aid, physical pain and suffering, perhaps death, would be the consequence. Small wonder is it that, while scientific charity exalts the pride, flatters the vanity and deludes its possessor with the belief that good is being accomplished, it ignores absolutely the extension of human pity, of sympathy and the element of religious care to those who most stand in need of them—even more than of temporary relief, often so grudgingly given and in an amount insufficient to be of practical use.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since this great American Humane Association was organized. The courtesy shown and the compliment paid me by my election as its president in 1889 has quite recently been renewed and most gracefully extended to my distinguished friend and co-worker in the cause of humanity, Dr. William O. Stillman, your present President. I say it was a graceful compliment because it shows a total absence of what might be regarded as sectional pride or jealousy to have thus chosen one who has been most conspicuous as a worthy successor of Henry Bergh in the prosecution of humane work, both to children and animals, in the mighty society over which he presides in New York. And his selection will undoubtedly inspire confidence in those who know him and in those of us who know the work which he is doing and the work which he has before him in this great Association. I am quite confident that your choice in this respect, so far from diminishing the influence of the West

in humane work, will cause that influence to be felt, as I trust it will be, throughout the East. This may seem to you as perhaps reversing the conditions. Not at all. I think it is about time that the East began to realize that the prevention of cruelty is not limited to the Eastern states; that while they have originated wise laws, and while the open, candid, frank adoption of them by the West has shown its appreciation of those laws, yet when it comes to a question of their enforcement, let me say from my personal knowledge and long contact with societies for the prevention of cruelty to children in the West, that its influence and weight, its equipment and executive ability, its promptness to supply whatever is deficient in its laws, its readiness to comply with every suggestion of our Eastern institutions have placed the East under a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. They have knit together all humanely-minded persons, East and West, who are Americans in truth, who recognize no division so far as the character of the work is concerned, and whose sole aim is to make that work, on the lines laid down by Henry Bergh, an unqualified, a great and a conclusive success.

One word more and I close. The reformation and training of children are large and important factors in molding the future of our people and our government. Surrounded by the safeguards of definite, fixed religion, and with proper religious training, the boy becomes an honest, useful man, and the girl a sensible, practical woman. Before all, this element of religion is the only sure and solid foundation on which to form the character of the future generations of our sovereign people. Theories, children soon learn, change and vary, and mere moral and scientific education makes the child a human weather-cock, blown to and fro as the wind varies and opinions change, with no definite, fixed purpose in life. Implanted early in the child, its religion lasts through life; without it, you have only to look at the wrecks which follow to be convinced of the truth of my assertion, based on nearly thirty years' practical experience in earnest child-saving work. But, bear in mind, I earnestly beseech you, the sharp distinction between child rescue work and child reformation work. The one, the work of our societies, is by the strong arm of the law to take the child from vicious surroundings, remove it from a poisoned atmosphere and prosecute its oppressor; there its corporate work stops. The court then interposes, selects the proper means of reformation, and there the responsibility of the agents of reformation begins. Neither should interfere with the work of the other. If as individuals we engage in both, the corporate work of each should be kept separate. These are the lines which I have referred to as laid down by Henry Bergh, and these will insure not only, as I have said, an unqualified, a great and a conclusive success, but, if observed in this Humane Association, will promote harmony, prevent frictions and increase its influence, its power and its appreciation by the American people.

(Signed) Elbridge T. Gerry.

(Applause.)

Mr. Brown then referred to the letters of Messrs. Angell and Gerry, who were two of the oldest members of the Association, and two of the most faithful and successful advocates of the work. He moved that telegrams be sent to each of these gentlemen conveying the congratulations and good will of the Association.

Mr. Trounstine seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was requested by the Chair to send the telegrams.

The President said that he had had many letters of regret from sympathizers in different parts of the country, but that he would not take up the time of the convention by reading them. He then read a Summary of Reports by Societies, as follows:

October 24, 1906.

ANTI-CRUELTY STATISTICS FOR 1905.

Number of Societies in the United States (in existence)	347
Number of Societies reported as active either by their own officers or by the Mayor or Postmaster	297
Number of Societies reported inactive	29
Number of Societies not heard from	21
	347
Number of Humane Education Societies or Committees	7

SOCIETIES REPORTED DEAD OR INACTIVE.

Number of Societies reported dead or non-existent	86
Societies dead—Agents or ex-officers doing volunteer work	13
Number of Societies reported inactive	29
	128

SOCIETIES HEARD FROM REPORT IN THE AGGREGATE AS FOLLOWS:

Number of Societies from which reports have been received	237
Number of paid employees (men)	520
Number of paid employees (women)	132
Number of voluntary agents	4,075
Number of members and contributors	49,013
Amount received from contributions	$602,979.40
Amount received from fines	48,966.80
Amount received from States	27,710.00
Amount received from counties	24,565.08
Amount received from cities	113,095.63
Amount received from endowments	108,675.41
Total receipts from all sources	925,992.32
Total endowments	854,253.73
Number of Societies owning buildings	28
Number of buildings	46
Valuation of buildings	$1,332,138.20
Number of Children involved in the work	130,652
Number of Animals involved in the work	478,300
Number of prosecutions	25,601
Number of convictions	18,831
Number of kennels maintained	24
Number of large animals killed	13,205
Number of small animals killed	170,453
Number of population involved	38,647,958

Note—The above statistics are necessarily not exact, but serve to convey some idea of the condition of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States, of the number of societies, of those which are active, of those which have died out, of the number of employees and voluntary agents, of the sources and amount of support, of endowment and buildings, of work accomplished. It represents 40 years of growth and endeavor.

The next business was the report of the Secretary, which follows:

A proper and necessary part of the duty of this office seems to be the work of correspondence with societies in different parts of the country for the purpose of assisting with advice those who desire it, and by so investigating the causes of success, as well as those of failure, as to be a bureau of information to beginners and to those who, for any reason, have been unsuccessful in the conduct of humane societies. With this idea in view, your Secretary, early in the year, sent a letter embodying it to every society in the country whose name could be secured. The responses to this letter were not as numerous as they surely would have been if the advantages of the plan were fully appreciated, and it is true that most of us are so constituted that we respond more readily to a second presentation of an idea than to a first. A fair estimate of numerical conditions has been obtained by means of the question blanks sent out from the office of the Association in Albany, and the tabulated results will appear in the printed report.

In her own state of Pennsylvania your Secretary has this year assisted in the formation of two new societies—one by personal visitation, the other by a considerable amount of correspondence—and was sorry to be compelled by pressure of other duties to decline an invitation to go into another state and resuscitate a declining society. Nothing is more needed at present in this Association than money to keep organizers constantly in the field.

In considering the fact that the growth of humane work is far from commensurate with the need, we of course seek for the causes. Broadly outlined they seem to be three: Lack of public sentiment. Lack of knowledge of right methods. Lack of courage. People write me concerning the cruelties in their localities and the lack of sentiment against it. Where proper sentiment does not exist it must be made. How? By tongue and pen, and by personal example. Speak constantly of the need, missing no opportunity, and find out, if you do not know it, the power of suggestion. Make use of the press. Write of the matter, not in the abstract, but mention and comment on special cases as far as possible, so as to catch the eye of the reader. People have told me they could not write well enough. If they ever wrote a school composition they can write well enough. I know of nothing that brings better results than the use of the press.

Lack of knowledge of right methods can, unfortunately, be illustrated by many examples. Here is a specimen of one variety furnished by letters sent me: A society is organized, officers and managers elected, an agent employed, a few board meetings held. Then the attendance falls off and everything is left in the hands of the agent. Such a proceeding as this is nothing short of an imposition on the community. No individual, no society has any moral right to appoint any person to a public position, even if it be a high position, and then leave him without proper supervision, and the person so ap-

pointed should be the first to recognize the fact. Secondly, it is a breach of trust. Persons who give money for the advancement of a cause have a right to expect that its expenditure shall be carefully overseen.

Perhaps the greatest of all barriers to the success of humane work is lack of courage. People will tell you of brutalities which they have seen inflicted on children or on animals by their custodians, and breathlessly follow the statement with an imploring request that their names may not be used. My friends, of how much value—beyond mere purposes of identification—is a name which cannot be used in defense of the weak? Would that some bacterialogist might usefully employ himself by catching the microbe of cowardice and forever annihilating it! Cowardice seems to be an inheritance of the human race. We read that Adam and Eve, after they had transgressed, were afraid. It seems to present itself under three phases: Cowardice in the ascendant; cowardice in subjection, and, in rare instances, cowardice in extinction. Those whose names cannot be mentioned have it in the ascendant. I, who speak to you, claim to have it only in subjection. I have sometimes been asked how I had the courage to do certain things, and have at once explained that I did not have it, but was much afraid all the while. To be loudly sworn at by a carter with whom I have remonstrated for ill-using his horse, I find productive of most distressing sensations in the region of the solar plexus. It is therefore evident that I, and such as I, have cowardice or fear only in subjection. But cowardice in such men as Savonarola and Cranmer did reach the stage of extinction.

If the time shall come, and doubtless it will, when this Association shall organize a school for training humane workers, let us have what has never yet, so far as I know, appeared in any school—a department to teach moral courage. There is much more in this than you perhaps think. Baseless fear is the bane of this mortal life. Physicians admit that diseases may be brought on by fear, and recovery retarded or prevented by it. Without fear of lack of success among the workers humane work would make tremendous strides; without cowardice among the people cruelty would cease.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY F. LOVELL,
Secretary.

Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary and Superintendent of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, read his paper on Juvenile Probation from the Standpoint of the Probation Officer, which was, in substance, as follows:

Mr. Walker stated that his opinions of juvenile probation were largely the outgrowth of twelve years' experience with the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, and as chief probation officer for a shorter period. The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society receives in its shelters in Albany and Troy an average of one thousand children each year, and about three hundred boys and girls are placed on probation

yearly. Juvenile probation gives the delinquent child a chance to correct his conduct, and it is a combination of restraint and liberty which appeals to our good sense and judgment. It prevents indiscriminate commitments to institutions, and replaces misplaced sympathy and thoughtlessness with a sympathetic oversight. Its theory of encouragement instead of punishment, applied in a practical and common-sense manner, is of untold value, and will do much to depopulate our prisons and reformatories.

But our enthusiasm needs to be tempered with restraint. Some of our friends see in every delinquent child an outlet for copious sentimentality, and would throw aside all discipline or restraint, failing to remember that character is formed in part by learning self-restraint and discipline. There is reason to believe that some of our jurists are beginning to feel that probation, unless surrounded by proper safeguards, may defeat the very object of its existence. The fundamental principle underlying all successful probation work is a close and sympathetic relation between the probationer and the officer, and this all-important relation can best be brought about if the probationer is properly impressed with the power and dignity of constituted authority.

Mr. Walker thought that, while almost all probationers have a sense of honor, in many cases they cannot at first be placed in positions of trust. We must build up the character of the boy and prepare him for the trust we place in him. In his personal relations with his probationer, Mr. Walker tried to maintain a broad tolerance for his immaturity and absence of moral training. It is a proven fact that immorality, intemperance, cruelty, ignorance, thoughtlessness and neglect are forms of parental incapacity that produce and create almost all juvenile delinquency. Crime is frequently the outcome of a thoughtless prank. It is astonishing how little the average boy thinks. When he is under the shock of arrest and the subsequent requirements of his probation it is a good time to get him to think.

Our scientific friends in their desire to find new causes for delinquency have greatly overestimated the existence of criminal instinct. We are told that post-mortem examinations of the brain reveal little difference between the educated and refined and the criminal and ignorant. Heredity, so often advanced as the cause of delinquency, has also been greatly exaggerated. Many children who started life supposedly with every handicap of heredity, after being removed to good moral surroundings, have responded to such environment and developed into upright men and women. There can be no doubt that environment for good or bad is much stronger than heredity.

Notwithstanding the tremendous handicap of their previous environment, we find that most of our boys have all the emotions and ambitions of children reared in homes of purity and love. There are few indeed who do not possess capacity for good, and this capacity will expand wonderfully if properly encouraged. If we look beneath the veneer of defiance and

stubbornness we find in almost every boy a heart craving for human sympathy and encouragement, and if the probation officer can touch a responsive chord, the future of his probationer is assured. Many boys have started out with the best of motives, only to fall by the wayside because of lack of encouragement and appreciation at the proper time. Different boys have special temptations toward wrong doing. If we talk with our probationers about special weaknesses or temptations which beset them, they are less liable to be found wanting when the occasion arrives.

Teach your probationer kindness to every living thing. There can be no question that teaching kindness to animals has a beneficial effect on the most hardened boy.

Parental delinquency responsible for child delinquency should be proceeded against vigorously, and if the conditions require the removal of the child from home, the parents should be imprisoned or compelled to pay toward the maintenance of the child. Every society should have its own shelter for the temporary detention of children, as it provides a means of keeping in close touch with all forms of child delinquency. In reporting, it is best not to have a probationer report to the court. The report to the court should be made by the probation officer in whose charge he is. The constant running of children to court, even to the best-regulated juvenile court, should be discouraged.

Anti-cruelty societies throughout the country should awaken to the tremendous importance of this work for children. It is a natural adjunct of their regular work. Juvenile probation should be a feature in the work of live and progressive societies, as they are, or should be, in close touch with all forms of child delinquency. We should see to it that we are constantly in the van in all that pertains to the betterment of methods in dealing with unfortunate children.

(Applause.)

The discussion was opened by Mr. Henry W. Thurston, Chief Probation Officer, Chicago, who said that those who had heard the morning discussion would agree that Mr. Walker would have to join with Mr. Marsh, for he had very clearly taken the position that probation work is not properly the work of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. Mr. Thurston spoke of vacation school work, which had been started in Chicago, and how a plan had been formulated for industrial schools, which, while not particularly probationary schools, yet afforded the opportunity for determining just what a child needs to have done for it. If a child is to be taken up and given a chance to grow, he must be so taught that he will know enough to protect him from things which would destroy him. He must be surrounded by influences and business associations by manual training that will permit him to grow. What should be the division between the work of our societies and kindred agencies and that of the juvenile court and of the various organizations of the state for the care of children seemed to be a difficult problem to solve in every part of the country, but he did not believe that anyone could have

got away from Mr. Marsh's program if he had said it is up to society to do all these things for the children, instead of saying that it is up to the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children to do them.

Further remarks on Mr. Walker's paper were made by Messrs. Brown, Marsh, Trounstine and others.

The President introduced Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, adding that no introduction was necessary, for the noble work in which she was engaged was known throughout the United States.

Miss Addams, who was received with prolonged applause, spoke on the topic of Child Labor and Other Dangers of Childhood. She said that those who are engaged in caring for children see dangers which menace child life which are concealed from the ordinary observer, and the study of the problem requires a close attention which makes it difficult to discuss briefly. It is always difficult to see the moral dangers which threaten our own generation, and to awaken enough public interest to accomplish their removal. We see capitalists and business men pushing forward great commercial enterprises which benefit the community at large to a great extent, and yet it is quite likely that the evils which threaten the future welfare of our country are attached to and brought about by these great commercial successes. The danger referred to is indicated by the subject title, Child Labor and Other Dangers of Childhood. Starvation and neglect are not the only or chief evils which threaten childhood in every city throughout the country. Much of the evil which threatens and surrounds childhood is due to the vast enterprises which are now being pushed forward with such vigor and are intimately connected with the industrial situation. Child labor exists to an alarming extent, and it is the duty of thinking men and women to limit it as far as possible, if it cannot be abolished. We all agree that the child is entitled to all the advantages of a healthy, vigorous growth, to the advantages of education in public schools, to the advantages which result from opportunity to play and develop, and the doctors put much stress on the child's advantages of play as being the basis of a healthy development of mind and body. If we want to go into child labor as England goes into it, then it is easy to say children should be put to work at twelve years of age; but it has been found by repeated examinations and tests that if a child who has been put to work thus early is measured and weighed, and the result compared with that of a child who goes to school and who is afforded time for play and development, the first child was an inch and a half shorter, weighed less and was stunted in other directions. It has been stated that sixty-three per cent. of the boys brought in by probation officers are suffering from mal-nutrition and want of sleep. It is the experience of everyone engaged in this work that children who are compelled to labor do not have their meals properly, do not have sufficient food to stand the physical strain, and the result is that many of them at an early age become mental and physical wrecks. In the case of a man,

all his working hours are required for the maintenance of himself and his family, and his physical development enables him to give them; but that does not apply to a boy. If we insist that the boy shall throw over all natural tendencies for play, his opportunity to go to school and receive mental and moral training, and yet expect him to walk in moral paths, we are demanding of him that which he will not perform, and, if he does it, it will be at the expense of his mental and physical development. I remember we had one little fellow at Hull House who had tried to support his mother and grandmother, and he got along very well and brought home to his mother his wages regularly, and was the man of the house at twelve; but when he got to be eighteen he fell in with other boys, exhibited a strange moral perversion, and finally became a tramp and threw the whole burden which he had carried for years on society. Why? Because we had put on him a man's burden when he was but twelve years of age. He was not old enough, had not the development physically, mentally and morally to assume the burden of life at that age, and became a wreck at nineteen; whereas, if he had been kept at school and had had the advantages of natural development until the time he would naturally have quit school, he would have taken to a man's duties the same as anyone else. Over and over again we take children and put them into a position where they have no opportunity for development, compel them to work, and leave them to acquire an education as best they may, and the inevitable result is we break them down mentally and physically; they lose the mental vigor they would have acquired by play and education, and it is easy to understand that their moral standard is lowered at the same time.

This Association, interested as it is in all human measures, should take every possible step to remedy this evil and see that humane laws are enacted. I once saw a little child in a cotton mill, who worked all night, though only five years old, and I spoke to the foreman about her. He said it was perfectly wonderful, the way that child worked, night after night, and spent her nights with other children in the same factory. This little child would walk around and join the threads in little knots, and entered into the work fully with others who were there. When she was tired she would lie down in a corner on some rags and rest a little while, and her place would be temporarily filled by one of the other children. The foreman did not enter into the situation at first, but when we called his attention to it he became very much alarmed, but we did not dare to express ourselves very emphatically, because we were there only by courtesy. He did not see what he had to do with it, but permitted her to lie down in a corner at night when she became tired. Of course, he said, he could not make a rule of doing that with the others, but it was evident that what we said to him went home. Now that same thing is occurring all about us and people do not see it; if they can only be made to see it their human instincts will at once be brought into play to put a stop to these things. Philanthropists do not stop to consider that this child labor

causes the child to grow into an old young man, and there is no excuse for it, and it is up to this society to make clear that the demands for child labor in the large commercial industries and in this commercial generation shall cease, and it should apply itself to securing the enactment of laws which will abolish this child suffering. Take the sister states in the United States, and we have here the worst possible child legislation, a great deal worse than it is in England, because there the child cannot commence work until it is twelve years old, and as a whole the laws relating to child labor in the United States are worse than can be found anywhere in Europe.

Why is it we are willing to shirk our duty to the children? It is largely because we have directed our philanthropy in another direction, but I repeat that it is the duty of this humane society to actively work along the line of saving children from brutal treatment, notwithstanding it means a long and bitter fight. In this connection I urge upon you the necessity of having careful examinations made of children who are put out to work, and note the results. There are many who think it all right to put boys to work because they have made themselves obnoxious to society by getting into mischief, but I unhesitatingly assert that if an examination were made into the cases of the worn-out men we see so often around us, it would be found that in the larger number of instances their condition was the result of being put to work too young. We once made an examination of men who came to us in Chicago, who were completely worn out and prematurely old, most of whom were Americans, and it was surprising to find how many of them were under thirty-five years of age, and their condition was brought about by their having been put to work too young. They have become disgusted with the whole business, and we know that, in our own cases, if we liked certain dishes of food, but were compelled to eat them all the time, we would revolt at them; so these young-old men have revolted at those burdens which were prematurely placed upon them, and have finally developed into tramps.

I submit to this society the proposition that it will be doing the most valuable work in which it can engage by addressing itself to this question of the premature labor of children which prevails in every large city, and it is one of the things which sooner or later must be taken up with vigor. At times, when I see things around me, I am so ashamed that I sometimes wonder if we are civilized. It is one of those things which will be laid up against us, and a hundred years hence people will ask if we could possibly have been civilized and yet have permitted these things to continue. I do not favor idleness for children, but every child ought to have the advantage of industrial training, and it ought to have a chance for mental training and to adjust its strength and development to the burdens it will have to bear.

Miss Addams' address was received with great applause.

Mrs. Josephine Redding, Editor of *Vogue*, New York City, opened the discussion on the above address. She said she

would like to draw special attention to the part in which Miss Addams stated that sixty-three per cent. of boys brought in by officers were suffering from mal-nutrition. She had it from Mr. Preston, of the Brooklyn Society, that the tastes of the children who came to them were so vitiated that all they cared for was a hunk of bread or piece of meat. They will not touch cereals and milk, but their great cry is for coffee and bread.

Mrs. Redding then read a paper ,of which the following is a summary:

Miss Addams' address emphasizes the accuracy of Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer's summing up of the child situation, that wherever greed and ignorance exist the child will be found the suffering victim of more or less hideous cruelty. It is urgent that we should bear in mind that the large majority of mothers in the poorer classes are densely ignorant in regard to the physical, as well as mental and moral needs of their children. Among those who take cruel advantage of poverty and ignorance are many dairymen and shopkeepers who furnish milk in cities and towns. It is a philanthropist, Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York, who has the distinction of having first made the milk supply for children a matter of careful study. He noticed the mortality among the dependent children on Randall's Island, and questioned the purity of the milk supply, notwithstanding the fact that the municipality maintained cows on the island for the purpose of properly nourishing the little ones. A pasteurization plant was set up at Mr. Strauss' expense, and it demonstrated the correctness of his hypothesis, that the excessive death rate was largely attributable to the milk. The use of pasteurized milk reduced the death rate on Randall's Island from forty to twenty-eight per cent. Encouraged by this success, Mr. Strauss has opened and maintains many milk depots in New York City. These have been mainly responsible for reducing the death rate of children in that city from 350 per thousand births down to 198. The statistics of the impure milk traffic are simply appalling. Think what it means in suffering and death that in a supply of 1,500,000 quarts of milk daily brought to New York only five per cent. of it is fit for use. The tests showed that in 56 out of 62 samples taken in New York there were 1,180,000 to 39,060,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter (15 drops).

Pasteurization, as all may not know, is the process by which milk is raised to a temperature of 167 to 185 degrees Fahrenheit and maintained there for some minutes, then allowed to cool rapidly. This process, admirable though it is, cannot be regarded as immediately feasible for large communities. A more easily, quickly-brought-about and effective reform is one that Milwaukee and Boston, among the larger cities, have already operated with success, and that is setting a bacterial standard for milk.

Dr. H. H. Wiley, the government chemist and pure food expert, says: "Milk with over 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter should not be sold." Professor John Glaister, the

famous Glasgow milk expert, says "that a definite bacterial standard is the first requirement in the improvement of the milk supply." There is an objection in this country to milk that has a cooked taste, therefore sterilized milk is not used here to any extent, but there is no cooked taste to pasteurized milk.

All who are interested in preventing suffering to children should agitate the adoption of a pure milk law which shall forbid the sale of milk that contains over 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. I should like also to commend warmly to your consideration the securing of municipal milk depots for the distribution of pasteurized or modified milk to the children of the poor in all large cities.

(Applause.)

In answer to a question by Mrs. Huntington Smith, of Boston, Mr. Marsh said that she could get a report containing full information on the subject of child labor from the New York S. P. C. C. by applying to the secretary. He then asked the Chair if it came within the scope of the anti-cruelty societies to get such laws passed as would prohibit children from working at too early an age.

The Chair declined to decide the point, and announced that the next order of business was a paper on Sister Societies Abroad, by E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the New York S. P. C. C., New York City. He introduced Mr. Jenkins as one of the veterans who was associated with Henry Bergh when he began his immortal crusade in New York.

A summary of the paper follows: Mr. Jenkins said that the subject given him covered a large area. The work for children had its inception in America in the case of a young girl known as Mary Ellen, notice of whose wretched condition was brought to Henry Bergh, who said: "The child is an animal. If there is no justice for it as a human being, it shall at least have the rights of the cur in the street. It shall not be abused." From this came forth the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, incorporated in 1875.

In regard to societies abroad: In 1883 Mr. Frederick A. Agnew, who had studied the systems of the societies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, organized the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In 1885 the Earl of Shaftesbury organized the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This society has made astonishing progress, and now covers all of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with the exception of Liverpool proper, as the society first organized still takes charge of all cases within that city. The National Society's income last year was more than $300,000. It employs some two hundred inspectors, and in its criminal department a large staff of trained attorneys. The example of the National Society has caused the spread of the work throughout all countries under British rule, even so far away as Australia and India. Australia has proceeded further in the work than the mother country, as juvenile courts have been established there.

In France, in 1885, through the efforts of Senator Jules

Simon, was organized the French Union for the Rescue of Children. Its offices are located at 108 Rue de Richelieu, and it employs six men and two ladies. It has no police authority and does not appear in courts to protect children; it simply tries by persuasion, when cases are brought to its notice, to prevent abuse or ill-treatment. The attention of the police is called to the case if the warning does not prove effective. It has a shelter which accommodates forty children, who, when possible, are placed out in families in different provinces, and are watched over by agents to the number of 90. There is another society in Paris, which was formed in 1891 by a ministerial decree. Its general direction is in charge of Henry Rollet, a distinguished advocate of the Court of Appeals, who devoted his time gratuitously to the work. He has recently been permitted by the Justices of the Courts of Paris to appear in children's cases. This society has introduced the probation system, and the Prefect of Police is rendering efficient aid. There are in France a number of other societies, whose duty it is to inspect homes in which young infants may be placed by the authorities to be cared for—what we should term baby-farms.

In Germany there is a Society for the Protection of Children from Misuse and Ill-Treatment, located in Berlin. It was instituted in 1897. It is similar to the societies in America, but has established a home or shelter at Zehlendorf, where ill-treated children are put by the direction of the court and remain under the charge of the society until they are sixteen years of age. The boys are taught trades and the girls are instructed in housework. Branch societies are being formed throughout Germany.

Austria has an organization known as the Pestalozzi Society for the Promotion of Child Protection and Juvenile Providence. The president is Baroness Lydia von Wolfring, who devotes her time and means to the cause. Connected with this society is the General Austrian League, which seeks to establish branch organizations throughout the country, to create public sentiment for the better treatment of children, and to educate persons as nurses and attendants for the different institutions. In Vienna there is a home or shelter, where the children are divided into families or groups. Each one of these groups has a man and his wife in charge, and is composed of from twelve to fifteen children. The children have a little garden, in which they raise vegetables, and they seem to be very happy in doing it. They are to have an industrial training school.

Hungary has organized a society at Budapest named the National Child-Protection Society. It intends to extend its work throughout the country and to organize branches. It has established a good home for children in the suburbs of Budapest. It is a beautiful building, and contains seventy-five children. The boys are taught various industrial trades and the girls are taught housekeeping. Though this society has received no government recognition, it secured during the past year an edict directing that all of the nobility of Hungary

should contribute one-tenth of their income on the 26th day of May, 1906, toward the support of the home. This also applied to the storekeepers in Budapest. It was expected that in the future such a day might be appointed each year. Hungary seems to be far in advance in regard to its reformatories for the care of children. Those at Kassa and Azob teach almost everything in industrial trades, and with the most perfect surroundings and with the best machinery that can be procured in the world. After the pupils have completed a four years' course in these reformatories they are capable or going out into the world to take good positions in the trades which they have been taught. Our own country, as well as others, would doubtless receive great benefit if a similar plan were adopted in relation to their reformatories.

Within the last year Switzerland has organized a society known as the Child Protection Union, with headquarters at Zurich. It has adopted an emblem similar to that used by American societies, and its plan of operation is similar. It is very active, and hopes to extend branches throughout the whole of Switzerland. It has also been promised government recognition within the next year and possibly some financial aid.

In Spain the Madrid Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is endeavoring to extend its work. It publishes a monthly bulletin of its cases, and follows the plan of the American societies, so far as the laws and peculiar customs of Spain will permit.

Throughout all the societies abroad, with the exception of the National Society in England, great difficulty seems to attend their operations from the fact that they are not recognized by the governments, which seem to be particularly jealous of private corporations or institutions conducted on lines similar to those used in America or England. This may continue for some time, but if, like the National Society in England, they persistently advocate their cause, there is no doubt that the societies will in the end accomplish the results they desire.

(Applause.)

The President said that E. W. Newhall, President of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had sent the convention a letter concerning Anti-Cruelty Conditions in San Francisco After the Earthquake, which would now be read by Mr. Trounstine. The letter was, in substance, as follows:

My Dear Co-Workers: Travelers have told and writers have written of the terrible scenes in our once beautiful city, but their information gave no idea of the reality. Those times were more horrifying than a hideous dream. It is not my purpose to attempt that in which others have failed, except in so far as it affects the little ones who have been made to suffer thereby. This Society's officers were confronted by conditions which had no parallel. For many years past there has been a congestion of human beings in those portions of the city known as North Beach, the Latin Quarter, South of

Market, and The Mission. The catastrophe was so awful and so appallingly sudden that these men and women had barely time to seize their children and flee to distant points for safety. For three days the conflagration raged, and was not checked until it had destroyed four hundred and ninety-seven blocks, which equal four square miles, or one-tenth of the area of the most thickly populated part of the city. It included the entire business and manufacturing part. It is estimated that 200,000 people were made homeless.

Extending now round the northern, western and southern unburned portions of the city is a huge semi-circle, seven miles in length, of refuge camps, tents and shacks. In these are over 30,000 persons, besides other thousands who have crowded into the houses, sheds and stables. As house rents have been increased from one hundred to two hundred per cent., and as the Rehabilitation Committee of the Relief and Red Cross have so far been unable to provide, as promised, small cottages for those who lost their homes, the prospect of housing so many unfortunates before the winter comes is far from encouraging. What will the misery be when the cold rain and wind storms sweep this peninsula from December to May.

Camp life is working untold injury to the morals of the young; people of all social stations have been thrown together. Innocent children are compelled to hear language and witness scenes which are contaminating. Drunkards, gamblers, thieves, thugs and the degenerate scum of this large seaport metropolis are thickly tented and housed among unfortunate respectable families. The distress of the latter is intensified by the knowledge that the scenes of lewdness, the profane and vulgar speech which their children are compelled to witness and hear cannot be remedied by any law or power at their command. A woman of the better class recently said, "My daughter has lain awake weeping at the language we are compelled to hear."

There is another singular feature deserving of notice. The shock and terror produced by the earthquake and fire have so weakened the nervous systems of not a few of both sexes that they have lost the power of resisting temptation, and the excesses following may be traced to affections of the nerves rather than to ignorance or perversity, but the example has the same effect upon the youth with whom these persons come in contact. At this writing the police have in custody young girls of tender years and heretofore respectable, who were the associates of ruffians known as the "gas pipe thugs," fiends accused of beating the brains out of several merchants, whom they robbed of a few paltry dollars.

From April 18th to July 6th the saloons were closed and the sale of all liquors prohibited by military and police edict. During that period there were comparatively few cases of cruelty to children. Since the reopening of the saloons the offenses against childhood have increased at an alarming rate, and all of ninety per cent. can be traced directly or indirectly to indulgence in liquor. The increase in our work from this cause will be shown later on, and you will keep in mind that

June was the last of the "dry months," and that the saloons have been in full blast ever since. It was believed for a time that the people had broken away from the liquor habit and would not return to it, but this was a false prophecy. Even the great increase in the price of retail license has not decreased the number of saloons. It seems as if there is a groggery on the corner of every square, and there are hundreds of applications for permits to sell liquid ruin now in the hands of the authorities.

After mentioning the results of the destruction of the local jails and prisons and the over-crowding of those that remain, the letter said that the placement of children was another serious problem, and the Society felt sadly handicapped in dealing with the situation. Mr. Newhall said that in June the majority of the cases reported involved refugees, in July sixty-five out of seventy-five cases reported came from the camps, and of these the majority of complaints were of parents drinking to excess. The succeeding months show no improvement. The Society had lost in the fire all its valuable records gathered in thirty years, its office furniture, etc., and the cost of rehabilitation had not been small. The condition of the treasury had made it necessary to reduce the force. Nearly all the members had suffered losses by fire and were scattered.

Mr. Newhall concluded by saying that his Society did not view the situation from a pessimistic standpoint, but will face with courage and overcome the obstacles with which it is confronted, and that its efforts to rescue the little ones from cruelty and wanton neglect would be pursued with the same vigor as in the past.

The President remarked that it would be eminently proper for the Committee on Resolutions to draw up a resolution of sympathy with the California Society and submit it with their report.

He also said that he had received from the association in the Congo, South Africa, a communication in regard to the work being carried on there, and he thought that some resolution of sympathy should be passed regarding that work. He also made reference to the terrible cruelties now being practiced against human beings in that part of the world.

On motion made and carried the convention adjourned until eight o'clock P. M.

THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1906, 8 P. M.

This meeting was held in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, and consisted simply of addresses, President Stillman presiding.

The first address was by Mr. John L. Shortall, of the Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill. It was as follows:

ANTI-CRUELTY CONDITIONS.

As anti-cruelty conditions differ, so also do anti-cruelty laws differ, depending upon the locality; and, as it is an ele-

mentary principle that law commands what is right and prohibits what is wrong, from the standpoint of the legislative body enacting it, so is it that the laws governing a people will reflect their degree of refinement, education, sense of justice and condition, for they create the legislative body.

Public sentiment creates laws—not only creates, but enforces the laws so created. It is a well-established fact that many laws are not enforced for the reason that the public sentiment behind them has waned or languished; so that the real power in our work is not the laws as written on the statute books, but the condition of public sentiment. Therefore, let the American Humane Association devote its energies to creating that public sentiment in the mind of the community; and having so created it, it has the power which is greater than the law to work with.

Therefore, in our country we have a variety of standards, for what may be crime and brutality and injustice in one state may be lawful and deemed right in another, according to the life and education of its people. Thus the citizens of our country have different rules of civil conduct, and so have different standards of citizenship, refinement, education and morals, and a varying patriotism and sense of justice, depending upon the localities and the laws thereof.

And as our state statutes differ or remain silent on the subject of the prohibition of cruelty, so do the state or local societies organized to prevent cruelty find themselves limited, for they are forced to follow the law of their respective state—and have different scopes of action.

It is true that the American Humane Association has a broader field of action than the state societies, and in the nature of its work can do a great deal in the way of creating a national sentiment which will crystalize into greater humane laws; and having created that national sentiment, let the work continue by co-operation with the various state societies in making the law uniform throughout the different states of the Union.

The local humane societies are the instruments for the aiding in the enforcement of the laws, and it is the province of their work to apply these laws as far as they are able in an effective manner.

But these local societies, while engaged in the application of the laws so created, should be careful themselves to keep within the limitations of their power, for we all must know and recognize that every humane society has its limitations, and that those limitations are made fast by the law.

There is no humane society, so called, that can afford, in carrying on its work, to ignore the constitutional provision providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and the word property referred to herein is property in its broadest sense—not the physical thing which may be the subject of, but the right of dominion, possession and the power of disposition which may be acquired over it. Labor is property, and the owner of a

horse has the constitutional right to the labor of that animal, which he can sell or dispose of.

With reference to children, the attorney general of our state has rendered an opinion that the parents of children are entitled to the labor of those children, within restrictions, as a filial duty.

To explain: The reason for referring to the laws is obvious. The law is the best criterion to go by in estimating the cruelty existing in a country or locality, as, in the nature of things, civilization will influence people to enact laws to meet their respective needs and to prohibit all such matters as are offensive and obnoxious to their sense of justice and right.

(Applause.)

The next address was on the Reformative Value of Juvenile Courts, and was given by Judge Thomas Murphy, of the Juvenile Court, Buffalo, N. Y. It is summarized as follows:

Judge Murphy drew a comparison between the present method of treating delinquent children and that which immediately preceded it, and said that, about seventeen years ago, a little boy was arrested in Buffalo for a trivial offence, was locked up in the police station and appeared in the police court on the following day. The prisoners' dock was nearly filled with men who were old and hardened criminals. There were crimes of burglary, larceny and assault; all the weak and worst part of man's nature was clearly portrayed before the eyes of that innocent child. When his case was called, the judge, whose conscience would not allow him to send the boy to jail or to a reformatory for such a small offence, let him go. The boy at once became a hero among his playmates. He was arrested several times after this for various small offences, and finally for petit larceny. He now became eligible for association with pickpockets, and soon found them congenial companions. After varied experiences he finally landed in prison, to leave it a full-fledged member of the criminal classes. This young man was considered good-hearted, and his associates were fond of and loyal to him. He had in him the making of a better man. We can only conjecture what the influence of a Juvenile Court might have been in his case, but we know that we have not a pickpocket or professional crook in Buffalo who is a product of the Juvenile Court. This court is held in a building separate and apart from the police or any other court. At a hearing there is no one present but the child, the parents, the police officers and those connected with the court. The trials of children were separated from those of adults on the first day of the year 1900, and soon after the great value of probation became evident. A little boy was brought in one day by his mother and a police officer. It was stated that he would not attend school and was uncontrollable, but there was such an earnest ring in his voice when he promised to be good, that it was decided to place him on probation. He was told to bring from his school teacher every Saturday a report showing what his conduct had been during the week. The next Saturday he came with a card from his teacher, marked attendance

perfect, conduct and decorum good. This was repeated every Saturday for two months, at the end of which time he was discharged.

Judge Murphy quoted from a very interesting letter received from one of his probation officers, concerning a girl who had been arrested for stealing a pair of shoes. She was put on probation, and the officer found her work and bought her some things at first with her own money, taking the girl with her to the store and showing her that she could buy her own things and pay for them, which she was proud to do. She now helps to take care of her mother. A place was found for her in the country, in which she stayed three years and was well thought of. She now teaches a class in Sunday school, is a great help to the children, and can be trusted in every way. Probably if it had not been for the Juvenile Court she would have been a full-fledged thief by this time. The letter told of another case of a boy who was induced to stay at school by the promise of a bath every week and a little help in his studies. He has done so well that he is now in a home where he can take his own baths, and he is as neat as any boy in the high school. The letter mentioned four other boys who are attending school regularly because it ensures them a bath on Saturdays.

Judge Murphy said that these were a few of hundreds of cases where like stories could be told. He said he had the honor to preside over both the Police and Juvenile Courts in Buffalo. There are more than one thousand children under sixteen years of age brought before him every year, and about four thousand adult prisoners of sixteen years and upward. In his annual report he had shown that of more than five thousand children who had been brought before him in the Juvenile Court during the five years past, only seventy-three had been returned there more than twice. It also showed that of the thousands of those children who had long since passed the age of childhood, but ten had been brought before him in the Police Court. This is the true test.

There is nothing for a child to be proud of in being brought before the Juvenile Court, and one was yet to be found who had bragged of being there.

Last Thursday a probation officer brought in five boys who had completed their terms of probation, and whose conduct had been such that the officer recommended their discharge. To watch the happy, self-satisfied expression on the boys' faces when the officers bring them in and state how faithfully they have reported and how good their record has been is to feel a deep and lasting pleasure.

The very fact that a Juvenile Court exists has a good influence on the people generally, though it cannot possibly prevent all crime. A man who lived to a good age and had a splendid record, because of certain things preying on his mind, committed murder. Another man who had borne a splendid reputation all his life and had raised a respectable family, because he saw some other employees taking certain articles from a railroad car, took some himself and was arrest-

ed and convicted of petit larceny. Neither of these men were criminals at heart. We cannot prevent crimes which are the result of defects mental or physical. The last named require medical treatment.

Judge Murphy said he believed it was the destiny of the Juvenile Court methods to materially reduce the number of professional criminals. The state owes it to society to assist and encourage a man when released from prison to become a useful member of society if he will, and not make the rendezvous of the criminal classes the only place which has a welcome for him.

We must begin with the children. The formative or reformative value of the Juvenile Court rests upon its method of saving children from criminal records. No matter how good the system may be, however, its purposes may be defeated by a poor administration. The way to discover what kind of a man the judge is who presides at a Juvenile Court is to find out how the children like him. If they do not, he must be a failure. "Ever since, nineteen hundred years ago, little children crept upon the knee of the Saviour, they have been the most infallible judges of a gentle and affectionate heart."

(Applause.)

The next address was on the Desirability of the Universal Adoption of Juvenile Courts, by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., who said that the Juvenile Court movement seems to be spreading throughout the country and the world. So quickly has it met with popular favor that it needs no stimulus, but it is interesting to review the situation as it was prior to the birth of the movement.

History shows that in the early days the majority of offences were punished by death. As civilization increased, and Christianity came into the world, the rigors of the criminal law became relaxed. There seems to have been all through the ages a groping for some adequate treatment to prevent crime. The ancients had a law which provided that when a person was convicted of having administered poison to another, the punishment was that the poisoner should himself take some of the poison. Coming to more recent years, we find recorded in Blackstone cases where immature children were tried and convicted of the most serious offences and received sentences so severe that we can hardly credit the record of them. In one case a boy of nine years old who had killed a companion was sentenced to death, and in another, a boy of ten years was actually hanged.

The desirability of the establishment of children's courts can best be shown if we consider the treatment which children received under the old system. Judge Wilkin said that some years ago he had stopped at a station house in a part of the city of Brooklyn, and learned that the police had picked up a little girl, seven years of age, who was lost upon the street. She had been there about two hours, and though notices had been sent to all the station houses in the city, no one had

called to claim her. There were no prisoners beside herself in the corridor at that time, but that was merely good fortune. The child was not locked in the cell, but as there was no other place for lost children in the city of Brooklyn, the police placed her in a cell until she should be claimed. Shortly thereafter, in the same city, in another station house, one winter night, a family was brought in. The parents were in a shocking state of intoxication and were put in cells. In the corridor, near the big stove, on the flag-paved floor, with nothing to soften it but the coat of the kind-hearted doorman, lay the three little children, barely clothed, the oldest only about six years of age. This was the best that the good city of Brooklyn could do for these children, whose only offence was the unfortunate accident of birth. In practically every city and county in the Union, within twenty years, the only place where a child charged with an offence could be cared for was in the common jail. In the majority of cities today that is the condition, and the children's court idea, if it did no other good, would justify its being in having drawn the attention of the people of this great country to the way in which children are being treated in the several states of our Union. All the reformatory idea, as far as the United States is concerned, has come about in the last fifty years, and the great strides in awakening the people to the importance of these matters have developed within the last twenty-five years. First, the idea seemed to be to punish the offender at the time, and that this would cure the trouble, but now the idea is, before the injury is done, before the law is violated, before the time for reform arrives, let us have correctional means, and thus bring the child to understand his duty to the community, and when he comes to man's estate he will be a useful citizen.

Judge Wilkin then alluded to the case of the child, Mary Ellen, whose wrongs were the immediate cause of the establishment of the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children in New York City, and which, in its turn, was the parent of all like societies which have grown up throughout the world. He spoke of the various statutes which had followed the passage in the state of New York, in 1875, of the act to prevent and punish wrongs to children. The selling of intoxicating liquor was made a crime in 1887. The statute making it a misdemeanor to permit a child to beg or pick rags was enacted in 1881. In 1884 a law, which is probably the earliest relating to the subject of probation, was passed. In 1886 provision was made for temporary care by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at its own expense, of children during the disposition of their cases in court. From 1889 to 1892 many laws were passed in New York state improving the condition of children under sixteen years of age. Provision was made that separate trial should be given children apart from other cases in the regular courts, and finally, at the time of the consolidation of the greater city, provision was made for the establishment of the Children's Court.

Referring to Chicago, Judge Wilkin spoke of the work of the Chicago Visitation and Aid Society, which for a period of many years stimulated interest, so that the Bar Association and other organizations took an active interest in establishing the Juvenile Court there. He reminded his hearers of the great work accomplished by Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of Colorado, and his unique methods of inculcating ideas of right living and behavior into the gamins of a large city. His hearers had also heard of the attempts and failures, and the new attempts, and finally the success that has attended the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Philadelphia. They also knew of the excellent work done by Judge Thomas Murphy, of Buffalo, who, seeing that the work must be done, had the intelligence and the sagacity, the willingness and the benevolence, to utilize the existing law to accomplish the end without any special legislation, and so practically, in the state of New York, established the first special court for the consideration of children's cases.

Now that they are here, juvenile courts have certainly come to stay, and the work that has been accomplished in them for the children is unanswerable argument for their continuance and the strongest plea for their establishment in other places.

(Applause.)

Hon. James M. Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, then gave his address on the Economic Value of Anti-Cruelty Work. Mr. Brown began by saying that in shielding children through the protection of humane societies, we not only secure their general welfare and usefulness, but believe that all the purposes of nature in the manifestation of life are promoted thereby. So important to the general welfare have humane societies become in Ohio, that they are not only incorporated by the state, but are clothed by it with police power.

Mr. Brown said that some persons, when solicited for financial aid for these societies, would ask to be shown the economic value of the work, and then they would give their encouragement and support. In answer to this he would state that there were in Ohio, built at the expense of the money-makers and money-savers, at an aggregate cost of more than two million dollars, more than fifty institutions, containing in all more than three thousand dependent children, supported at an annual cost of more than five hundred thousand dollars. The inmates of these institutions are largely the result of parental delinquency. With the view of checking the growth of this increasing dependency, the Toledo Humane Society had caused a law to be enacted making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a parent to abandon a legitimate or illegitimate child. After conviction and before sentence, the criminal parent may enter into bond to the state in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the support of his children until they are respectively sixteen years of age, and upon execution of such bond sentence is suspended. This law has had a most salutary effect. Several of the degenerate fathers are now in

the penitentiary, and a large number are under bond. During the year ending October 31st last, the Toledo Humane Society directly and indirectly collected from such parents the sum of $22,332.00. The money is paid weekly to the mothers or guardians of the children. The average cost of a child in one of the public institutions is thirty cents per day. Taking this as a basis, it is found that recreant parents in the city of Toledo are supporting two hundred and three children each day in the year. If the Humane Society did not do this the money-makers and money-savers of the state would be compelled to do it. If we were to extend this work at the same ratio throughout the state we should save the money-makers and money-savers fully $478,000 each year.

The same principle of economy applies to animals. Take the horse, the mute, docile, patient, faithful, long-suffering prisoner and servant of the human family. What should we do without him? He will never be supplanted. If the principles and teachings of humane societies were carried out he would not be over-burdened, over-driven, under-fed, or deprived of shelter, water, food or rest. If the welfare of the horse could thus be secured, what would be the effect upon the period of his usefulness? His average life is now about twenty years. If he were always properly fed, watered, groomed, rested and cared for, would it be too much to say that his average life would be extended five years?

At the close of the year 1905 there were in the state of Ohio more than 500,000 working horses. What would you say was the average daily earnings of a working horse? Can we safely say that it is equal to fifty cents? Fifty cents is very low, but as the figures are only for those who make and save money, let the daily net earning be set at twenty-five cents. If we take twenty-five cents a day as a horse's average earnings and multiply our 500,000 working horses by it, we have the net average aggregate of $125,000 a day. If by kindness in the care of these horses we extend their average lives one single day the state will be richer by $125,000. If we extend their average lives for the period of one year, we add to the wealth of the state by their average services the sum of $45,625,000. If through the teachings of the humane societies the average of the horse's life can be extended five years, which appears entirely feasible, the gain to the wealth of the state would be the munificent sum of $228,125,000.

What, then, can be said of the Humane Society as a money-maker and money-saver? Can the man whose chief interest is to make and save money do better than to establish and put on a firm basis in his own county a humane society?

This is the mercenary side of the work, but it has higher and nobler aspects. When we realize that our birds of beauty who fill the air with the perfection of harmony have, by the laws of life, ascended from the serpent's form; when we see today the child at its mother's breast, a weak and helpless thing, and tomorrow, by operation of the same law, the leader of a state; when we realize that this whole scheme

and plan emanates from that intelligence which has given man dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and everything that moves upon the face of the earth; that "dominion means government, government founded in justice, tempered with mercy, directed by considerate intelligence and exercised for the welfare of the governed; when we realize that we are responsible actors in this great plan, which manifests itself in countless millions of mysterious forms in sea and land and sky, how is it that our government is without justice, without mercy, without considerate intelligence, and that all through our realm we hear the continued unmuffled cries of the suffering and defenseless, and behold with our eyes the emaciated forms of the dying and the dead?

Would that it were possible to reach the ears of all the philanthropists of this broad land, and induce them to endow this Association with a million dollars to permanently establish it and enable it to carry on its elevating and helpful work in the vast portions of this great country where it is not now being prosecuted.

(Applause.)

The next address was on Pressing Problems in the Humane World,* by Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the Association and also of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany, N. Y. The session then closed.

FOURTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1906, 9.30 A. M.

The convention reassembled at the Fine Arts Building, with the President in the chair.

The President said that the first order of business was the reading of the report of the Treasurer. It was read by Mr. Herbert Spencer Mann (see page 85).

The Chair stated that before accepting the report and placing it on file it would be best to have a committee appointed to audit it, as had been suggested by the Treasurer.

Mr. Butler moved that Mr. Scott and Mr. Preston be appointed a committee of two to audit the report of the Treasurer. The motion was seconded and carried, and the committee appointed.

The next order of business was the reports of Standing Committees, the first being the Committee on National Legislation. The President said that the chairman, Mr. Brown, had requested that his other remarks might be taken as that report.

The next in order was the report of the Committee on Finance, Publicity and Organization, of which the President was chairman. He gave the report. (No copy at hand for insertion.)

Mr. Herbert Spencer Mann, chairman of the Committee on Humane Conditions in the West, then read his report, which was as follows:

*No copy of the address is at hand for insertion here.

With two or three exceptions, there are humane organizations in all the states and territories west of the Mississippi, but many of them are local and active only in a city or county, and some exist only in name.

It is claimed that Colorado has the best state organization for the protection of children and animals, in that it accomplishes under its system, covering a large field, more results for the money expended than any other humane organization in the country. The Colorado Humane Society, without losing its identity or existence as a corporate body, was in 1901 constituted by act of legislature "The State Board of Child and Animal Protection." The Governor, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction are *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors. The state appropriates $2500 to $3000 a year, and other receipts make up a revenue for the Society of about $5000. Seven hundred and fourteen agents are scattered throughout the state, remote parts being looked after about as well as the city of Denver. Perhaps in no other state is serious effort made to enforce the law for child and animal protection in small communities and in rural districts the same as in the cities.

I would urge that the officers of humane societies correspond with Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the Board, with the view of reorganizing their societies into state bureaus. The Nebraska Society has already decided to ask the next legislature for a State Board of Child and Animal Protection. Montana has one modeled on the Colorado plan, with the essential difference that its officers are political appointees, and, as a consequence, generally inefficient.

There are very active organizations in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. Council Bluffs is about to organize a society with the mayor for president and the chief of police as one of its directors.

Eight western states have specific laws in relation to the docking of horses' tails, viz., Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California. The laws on the subject enacted in some of these states are not practical, as under them, in order to successfully prosecute, it is necessary to catch the offender in the act. In Nebraska a reward of $50 is offered for evidence that will convict of this offense. The Michigan law, passed in 1901, and the Colorado act of 1899 should be considered by us in asking for legislation in the future.

Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado and Oregon have specific laws prohibiting the use of live birds for targets. In California, about four years ago, our friends secured a conviction under the general cruelty act for shooting pigeons released from traps.

California, Colorado, Missouri and Oklahoma have humane education laws.* The statement has been made by your

*Eight other states have enacted humane education laws.

Secretary, I believe, that the Oklahoma law is the best in the country.

In the city of Omaha we have had for the last fifteen years the co-operation of the public school teachers, and good work has been accomplished in the schools. Today we see the great benefit of this work in the young men and women interested in the object of our society. An interesting fact about this society is that it was organized August 7, 1875, making it one of the oldest of its kind in the country, which is notable, considering the youth of the city.

Child labor is not the grave proposition with us that it is in the East and the South, and we do not hear of much complaint. In many cities the truant officer makes regular inspection of factories and other places where children may be employed, to see that the law is not violated. In all our cities there are various institutions that look after the welfare of children.

Every winter 40,000,000 of helpless cattle suffer for want of food and drink on the western ranges between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and very little is being done, outside the state of Colorado, to relieve this condition of affairs. This and the transportation question are the greatest problems in the humane work of the western states.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT SPENCER MANN,
Chairman.

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, chairman of the Committee on Literature and Humane Education, submitted her report as follows:

Report of Committee on Literature and Humane Education.

Your committee, which consisted of Miss Eddy, Dr. Stillman and the chairman, has this year issued and distributed a considerable amount of literature all of which was prepared by Dr. Stillman, with the exception of one leaflet, entitled "The Cry of the Children," written by Mrs. Lovell. Dr. Stillman's work includes the circulars used in his long and persistent effort for the bettering of conditions in cattle transportation; also the two circulars issued recently, to be used in soliciting funds for the support of the Association.

Your committee is unable to report the issuance of any new school text books this year which would win the endorsement of the Association, but takes pleasure in announcing that the Board of Education of this city of Chicago adopted in August for use in the public schools the *Jones Series* of school readers. A letter recommending these books, and signed by the President and Secretary of this Association, had been sent to each member of the School Board, and, as in adopting the books reference was made to their endorsement by humane societies, it may be hoped that the letter helped in the good work. It is a cause for rejoicing that books containing so large a proportion of humane teaching will be in the hands

of the many school children of this city. There is reason to think that these books have been quite extensively adopted throughout the country.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY F. LOVELL, Chairman.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, the President called attention to the literature table, stating that the literature was free, and that he hoped that all present would avail themselves of it.

Mr. Flickinger moved that the Treasurer send out annually at the proper time notices to the societies requesting the payment of dues.

Dr. Leffingwell moved to amend by adding the words "and members" after the word "societies."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was seconded and unanimously adopted.

The President then introduced Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, as the representative of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and said they were fortunate in having with them the nephew of the illustrious founder of the work in this country. Mr. Bergh was received with hearty applause.

Mr. Bergh said that he came on short notice, because of the inability of the chosen representative of the American S. P. C. A. to be present, and he was, therefore, without preparation, but he bore the cordial greetings and good wishes of the parent State Society to the parent Association of America, and he desired to manifest the interest of his colleagues and himself in its proceedings and in humane work throughout the country. He said it was also a source of great pleasure to him personally to be present, because it gave him the opportunity to meet many of the foremost leaders of the cause, and the gathering together of delegates from distant states indicated a widespread interest in the work of humanity and the progress it had made. To him it has a special significance, giving proof as it did that the work rests on a foundation that will endure for ages yet to come, and though all those now engaged in it may pass away, other leaders and workers will just as surely take their places, and the good work will continue to prosper and grow until that millenium shall arrive in which, as the result of our advancing civilization and the educational influences now at work, there will be little need of punitive measures for the suppression of cruelty or other forms of crime.

Mr. Bergh said that he took pleasure in the thought that the great city of Chicago had been selected for the meeting, for in humanity, as in every other respect, its community was typical of that wonderful virility, energy and progress in every branch of learning and work peculiar to our country which has excited the admiration of the whole civilized world. In regard to the prosecution of our work, he believed that we should impress on the minds of those beginning it in the newer sections of the country that it is well to avoid as far as pos-

sible antagonizing public sentiment, but that they should exercise moderation in everything except in the vigorous and energetic prosecution of the work. He also thought that in disbursing the funds collected, the same sound business principles and economics should be exercised as we utilize in the management of business affairs. The lamented originator of the work in America once said that he never applied a dollar of such contributions to the advancement of the cause without exercising far greater care than if it were his own dollar. Mr. Bergh advised beginners in the work to be moderate in invoking the aid of laws relating to cruelty, either to children or animals, but to be as vigorous as possible in the prosecution of such cases as warrant legal action. In a word, let us not forget that the confidence of the public in any public enterprise has much to do with its failure or success.

Mr. Bergh's address was received with applause.

The President announced that the next order of business was a paper on Cruelty Practiced in Connection with the Exhibitions of Animals, by Mrs. Huntington Smith, President of the Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.

As this paper is to be published in full as a leaflet, a short synopsis of it only is here given.

Mrs. Smith began by drawing a comparison between the much condemned bull-fight and the cruelties which are practiced on animals in ways which the public does not witness. She thought that the torture of the whip, the sharp-pointed goad, hot irons, etc., if realized, would show that they involved more suffering to animals and more risk to human life than the bull-fight, which has been held up as the acme of cruel sport. She spoke of the easily-gulled public who attend these shows, who rarely look for anything they prefer not to see, and who think of nothing but the amusement they get from seeing poor captives compelled to do silly and useless tricks which they hate. The whole lives of the performing animals are spent either on the stage or in being taken about the country in small and uncomfortable cages from one scene of misery to another until death releases them.

As proof that such suffering exists, Mrs. Smith quoted the story of an eye-witness who had seen a lion at Bostock's show beaten about the head until blood came from his ear, and who said that the whip was used continually to make this lion and other animals perform their tricks. Mrs. Smith sent another woman to see the show, who corroborated the first statement, and said that one lion, who seemed dangerous, was beaten about the head until he bled, and that the treatment of some of the other animals was very cruel, they being lashed with whips and having pistols fired in their faces. The exhibition was most revolting. The following week Mrs. Smith asked two men to visit the show, one of them a veterinary doctor. On their return, one of them, a man of moderation, declared the show to be "damnable." Beside the constant use of whips, light, and rawhide in case of emergency, the butt end being shown to the animals and causing them to cower in terror, there were in the cages in sight of the audience iron prods. These were the instruments in evidence used for that

training with kindness of which we are told by the trainers. The two visitors examined the animals in their cages, and found them unhappy looking creatures, one lion in particular having a number of raw sores about his head and body. Sometimes the trainers will reveal the truth. Mrs. Smith had talked with one who at first denied that there was cruelty connected with his profession, but after she had won his confidence by showing sympathy for his own hard life, he confessed that many trainers were very cruel behind the scenes, which made him feel so badly that he wished to get out of the business.

Mrs. Smith then spoke of the abnormal conditions under which caged animals live; how the famous clown elephant, Mandarin, was for ten years cooped in a cage too small to turn round in, which made her dangerous, and she killed three men. Mrs. Smith also instanced the elephant Tom, in Central Park, who became so dangerous that he was kept chained to the ground first by one foot, then by two feet, until he was killed by the order of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She mentioned other instances of chained elephants and also the cruelty used in killing them when they became unmanageable. She gave an account of what she saw in an exhibition of trained animals by Hagenbach, in Paris, which she attended for the purpose of investigation. She accidentally saw from the rear the cruel treatment which an elephant received by the use of sharp prods, in making him reluctantly leap into a pool of water. Each time he was forced to the stairs which he was obliged to ascend, he groaned at every step. The groans were heart-rending, like those of a human being in agony.

Mrs. Smith spoke of the brutality of the whole business, both in capturing the animals and transporting them across the ocean. Some are fortunate enough to die on the voyage. On account of the great mortality among captive animals in menageries, zoological gardens and circuses, the work of capture and transportation is going on continually. Carl Hagenbach shipped in one year 76 lions, tigers and panthers, 42 different species of bears, 52 elephants, 64 camels and dromedaries and 730 monkeys, beside a large number of other animals and birds, yet he is only one dealer in wild animals.

Mrs. Smith then spoke of the method of capturing, and quoted a description from McClure's Magazine. Young animals that are not yet weaned are procured, if possible. The whole litter is stolen while the parents are away seeking food, if it can be done; but if the mother is on the watch, she must be trapped by a pitfall and killed by bullet or spears. The pitfall is made, and a live kid, with a stone tied to its ear, is secured over it. Tortured by the weight of the stone, and frightened by loneliness, the kid bleats piteously, and the mournful sound penetrates the jungle for hours and sometimes for days. At last the wild beast comes and springs on its prey, and both fall into the trap.

In the case of the hippopotamus, the mother is attacked by a party of men in canoes, and resists until the water is red

with blood, the desperate fight often lasting for more than an hour before the devoted and frantic mother can be killed and her little one, which is following in her wake squealing with fright, can be captured.

Mrs. Smith called attention to the fact that her quotations were all from the writings of hunters, trainers, collectors and men who view this as a legitimate business. An old collector, in speaking of securing giraffes, said that though the hunting was a terrible business in itself, the hardest work was to transport the beasts over five hundred miles or more of primeval wilderness to the nearest seaport, and that it was not only broken legs and similar accidents that bothered the giraffe collector during a voyage. A giraffe will break its heart in captivity, and actually cry with homesickness. Mrs. Smith thought that as there is so much cruelty connected with the capture, keeping and training of wild animals, and also in the training and exhibition of domestic animals, and since the education of seeing them exhibited is education in selfish indifference to the suffering of our fellow mortals, it is the duty of humane workers to discountenance such exhibitions. Though it is not possible to do much immediately, the opposition being very great on account of the profit in the business, constant inspection should be carried on wherever these shows appear. The humane societies have done little yet to stop the evil, and it almost seems as if they had not comprehended it. We should resolve to begin now and do what we can against these shows, and comfort ourselves with the faith that if we do not see much good result

> "Others shall sing the song,
> Others shall right the wrong,
> Finish what we begin
> And all we failed to win."

This paper was received with applause. The discussion on it was opened by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Contributing Editor of the Journal of Zoophily, Philadelphia, who said that from personal observation she could testify to the truth of Mrs. Smith's statements concerning cruelty to show animals. Mrs. Lovell instanced what she herself had seen in Hagenbach's show, and made the point that the cruelty was perfectly evident in the show itself. She said that we ought not to be imposed upon by assertions which deny that animals are trained with cruelty.* She also called attention to what Mrs.

*Even if there are exceptions, people should not imagine that the exceptions are the rule. Every one knows that dogs and other domestic animals are often taught tricks by kind masters and are glad to please them by doing the tricks. But in such cases nothing is at stake if the animal occasionally refuses. In a show, on the contrary, failure must be avoided. No matter how weary an animal may be of everlastingly doing something that he dislikes and that is perilous, he must be compelled to do it. To suppose for instance, that a great elephant can be induced to go up a shaking plank, gather his huge bulk together on a small and unsteady platform, perform, and then go down another shaking plank, or that an elephant or a horse can be induced to continually jump from heights into pools of water without constant and cruel compulsion, is to show either lack of reflection or very great credulity.

Smith had said concerning the cruelties practiced in capturing animals and transporting them across the ocean, and said that she did not think humane people should approve of or encourage zoological gardens, as similar cruelties would inevitably be practiced in securing animals for them. It was asserted that zoological gardens had great educational value, but she thought it a form of education which cost too much. She referred to the chaining of elephants at the present time, and deplored the fact that there is no law which would demand their release. The only way was to get public opinion with us, for then, and not until then, could such cruelty be stopped. She instanced also the large serpents in zoological gardens which have to be fed on live animals, and thought such exhibitions particularly demoralizing. She also pointed out that if performing animals, instancing the horse Jim Key, were trained by kindness, it seemed inconsistent that a whip should always be in sight, and that if such exhibitions are for educational purposes, and are to inculcate in juvenile audiences tenderness and mercy, the constant presence of the whip seemed especially out of place. She had been asked if she would prefer to see the horse Jim Key drawing loads, and replied that she would, as it would be a more normal occupation for a horse than that by which Jim Key was made to earn a large income for his owner, and which, even if no cruelty in training were practiced, placed the horse under unnatural and abnormal conditions.

The subject was discussed by a number of persons. Mrs. Theodore Thomas, of Chicago, related an instance of an exhibition in that city in which five hundred canaries were set free and were to be given to the children in the audience who could catch them. Some of the poor little creatures flew to the high glass roof of the building and beat themselves to pieces in the vain effort to escape; some of them, half-dead and with their legs and wings broken, fell into the laps of the children. One mother who sat there used all her influence to stop a repetition of this cruelty, and succeeded.

Mrs. Caroline Earle White, of Philadelphia, said that she doubted if show animals were always trained with cruelty, and stated that she had read a description of the training of Hagenbach's animals, which was not cruel.

Mr. Carl G. Klienstuck, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, said that he wished that he could endorse Mrs. White's opinion, but that he could not. He had had personal experience with this show in Hamburg. He had been in Hagenbach's place and had repeatedly seen the animals trained, and he knew it was not done by kindness. Hagenbach made a good living out of his exhibition. Mr. Klienstuck thought that there was one phase of the subject which had not been sufficiently emphasized, namely, that cruelty was practiced when an animal was deprived of its liberty. Wild animals suffer more from confinement than we ourselves should.

Considerable discussion then followed on the treatment and condition of the horse Jim Key, some asserting that he had been trained by kindness and was always treated kindly.

The discussion was finished by Mrs. Mason Pilsbury, of Pittsburgh, who thought that no compromise should be made on account of the continual probability of cruelty, and as an illustration mentioned what she had seen done to a dog, and how, on one occasion, in Pittsburgh, a horse that would not perform was taken outside and beaten until it trembled. The object of all such exhibitions is money.

The next order of business was a paper by Mrs. Caroline Earle White, but as this was not at hand, the President announced an address on the Need of Special Anti-Docking Legislation, by Mr. Raymond H. Arnot, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Arnot began by giving a history of legislation on docking in the state of New York, and in speaking of the preparatory work mentioned the value of petitions from the constituents of the legislators. He said it was easy to learn from experience with assemblymen how lightly their opinions are held on matters to which their attention has not been especially called.

As many veterinarians and pseudo-humanitarians are said to hold that docking is not a cruelty within the meaning of a statute which penalizes any unjustifiable or needless cruelty, a number of the states of the Union have laws specifically prohibiting the practice of docking. All states and territories of the American Union have a sufficiently broad, general anti-cruelty law whereby a docker of horses could be punished if proper evidence were available, but it is almost impossible to convict a person who performs the docking operation. Very few cases are recorded where a docker of horses has been punished. The officers of the San Francisco Society, however, after having struggled for many years to punish this form of cruelty, finally succeeded in obtaining a conviction in one solitary case, and this conviction was obtained because a humanely disposed person happened accidentally to witness the cruelty. In this case the defendant alleged as his reason for docking the fact that the horse was in the habit of catching the reins with his tail, but the testimony before the court as to the terrible agony which the horse underwent was so strong that the judge sustained the prosecutor and fined the defendant a substantial sum.

The Colorado statute, passed in 1889, is the first law ever passed in the United States which can, if properly enforced, eventually overthrow the cruelty of docking. The Colorado statute does this: First, by specifically prohibiting the docking of horses within the state of Colorado; second, by preventing the importation of docked horses into Colorado; third, by compelling those who owned docked horses when the act took effect to register their horses, and by forbidding the use of any other docked horses than those registered. The act also provides that the "driving, working, keeping, racing and using of any unregistered docked horse" ninety days after the passage of the act shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person so using the horse docked his tail contrary to law. The burden of exculpation is thus cast upon the defend-

ant. The Colorado statute was at once attacked upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Colorado, however, sustained the statute.

Massachusetts was the first state to have a law against docking, and it has been copied almost literally by Connecticut and Minnesota. The entire number of states which have enacted these special laws are the following: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Utah and Washington. Mr. Arnot called attention to the fact that in one state, South Dakota, an anti-docking law is not required, because, as he had been informed by the Secretary of State, the people there have better sense than to dock horses. There is probably not a docked horse in the state of South Dakota. At its annual meeting, held in Philadelphia in 1905, the American Humane Association passed a resolution urging that all states pass uniform statutes to prohibit docking. If Congress would grant permission to the states to forbid the importation of docked horses, and if the states would, pursuant to such permission, pass laws like those of Colorado or Michigan, the docking problem would be solved. We must enact comprehensive and efficient statutes which will eventually abolish this cruelty. With laws like those of Colorado and Michigan we should be in a position to control and finally eradicate it.

Mr. J. S. Fugate, Secretary of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, St. Paul, Minn., opened the discussion on this paper. He said that in his own state, Minnesota, the subject of docking was somewhat obsolete, for the reason that the legislature in 1899 had enacted a specific anti-docking law similar to that of Massachusetts. Even prior to this legislation docking was not very prevalent, and since the passage of the law there had been little disposition on the part of horse owners to violate it. He thought that another reason, perhaps, was that their ideas of artistic beauty differed from those of some other localities. The law makes it a penal offence for any person to have in his possession or custody any horse that has been recently docked. Mr. Fugate thought that there were fifteen states that have special anti-docking laws, the others relying upon their general anti-cruelty laws. The latter he considered inadequate, for the reason that they leave too much to the discretion of courts and too many loop-holes by which lawyers may evade their spirit and intent. He hoped that all states in the Union would succeed in securing effective, specific anti-docking laws, for, to him, the practice was an unmitigated barbarity, inflicting the most excruciating pain upon an animal of highly nervous sensibility, for no purpose other than to satisfy the caprice of the thoughtless and cruel. He did not know who originated the practice. He had searched the pages of history in vain to get a glimpse of his illustrious name. He had searched through art galleries, hoping that some artist might have perpetuated his features upon canvas. If at any time in the future in some shining niche in the temple of fame he should find a statue erected to

his memory, he would do him the homage that his great ingenuity deserves.

Mr. Fugate's remarks were received with applause. The President stated that the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a number of years ago issued a pamphlet describing the origin of the practice of docking in 1806. According to this account it was begun in a regiment of dragoons, who docked their horses merely as a fad.

Mr. Taber said that, years ago, he had read in some [illegible] paper that the practice originated through an accident to a horse which was one of a span, whose owner thought it necessary to have it docked, and, as it looked odd when put with its mate, he had the other horse docked. On the principle that one fool makes many, his example was followed by others.

Mr. Trounstine remarked that there were no humane societies in Kentucky other than those in two small towns, [illegible] and that he hoped that an application would be made to both senators from Kentucky asking them to urge the passage of a bill through Congress prohibiting the docking of horses in their state.

Mr. Taber thought that a law should be passed by Congress, which has control of all interstate transportation, prohibiting the transportation of docked horses.

The President remarked that he was glad to say that only between two and three per cent. of the horses in this country were involved. Many states have passed laws seeking to control the practice, and a resolution might be passed requesting the humane societies in each state to take part in securing suitable anti-docking legislation in regard to the docking of horses.

Mr. Brown said that he had found that most of the horses in the City of Mexico were docked, and that they came from the United States and from places where they had the anti-docking law. It was important to prevent the exportation of docked horses.

Mr. Bergh said that it was a fact well known to those who have anything to do with docked horses that they lose a great deal of weight during the summer owing to the attacks of insects, and everyone knew that cutting off a part of the vertebral column must cause intense suffering. He did not see how anyone could oppose the most stringent law against it.

Mr. Whitehead, of Milwaukee, stated that a man who drove horses for speed never had their tails docked. Western men knew better than to do it, for experience had taught them that a horse loses speed when its tail is docked.

The next business was a paper on the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Cause in Europe, by Mrs. Caroline Earle White, President of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

In introducing Mrs. White the President referred to the fact that she began the crusade in Philadelphia very soon after Mr. Bergh began his in New York, and that she had worked to place the first law in regard to stock transportation

on the United States' statute book, where it had remained for thirty years.

Mrs. White said that in an account of the progress of the movement for the protection of animals in Europe, the first and most prominent place should undoubtedly be given to Italy, the work there, in the face of so great a number of obstacles, having been truly extraordinary. This was owing to the energy and ability of one man, the Honorary Director of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals, Mr. Leonard T. Hawkesley, assisted by the judgment and advice of the President of the society, the Princess Mele Barese. This lady is English, as is the case with most of those in Italy who have exerted themselves on behalf of dumb creatures. To anyone who visited Italy twelve or fifteen years ago and who sees it again today the change seems marvelous. Mr. Hawkesley has formed a league, called the Italian League for the Protection of Animals, and this league includes Naples, Rome, Genoa, Bologna, Bordighera and Brindisi, beside the new Central Riviera Society, whose district extends from Albenga to Parto Manrizeo, and whose headquarters are at Alassio. A branch has also been formed at Girgenti, in Sicily. Mr. Hawkesley's custom is to train inspectors, or, as we call them, agents, till they become capable, efficient officers, and then send them to enter upon the work in the different cities which belong to the League. The society at Florence declined to enter the League, one of the reasons being that they preferred to have agents or inspectors without uniforms, and another being that inspectors from other cities would not so well understand the Florentine character. The Florence society works principally by establishing humane education among the young, giving prizes for kind treatment of horses and donkeys, [illegible] in addition prosecutions in cases of extreme cruelty.

An improvement which Mr. Hawkesley has accomplished in the last year is the abolition in the marble quarries of Carrara of the use of sticks with nails in their ends, which were used to goad the oxen which drew the great blocks of marble over roads which are full of deep gullies. Mr. Hawkesley has had all the nails removed from the driving sticks, although it was [illegible] that the oxen would not move without being goaded. [illegible] Mr. Hawkesley by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, President of the National Humane Alliance in New York.

Another cruelty which Mr. Hawkesley and the Naples Society have succeeded in stopping is the lowering of a dog into the Grotto del Cani, near Naples, to show the effect of the carbonic acid gas which freely exudes from the rocks. The miserable animals used to be held in the gas, struggling violently, gasping for breath, and with eyes starting out of their heads; then they were allowed to recover, to be plunged in again twenty or thirty times a day.

Another society for the protection of animals, called the League of Monaco, was started some years ago by Mrs. Sophia

Harcourt Adlam, an English lady, and has done excellent work all along the Riviera.

The cause in Italy will be greatly assisted by the recent utterances of the Pope, Pius the Tenth, who has sent his photograph, with his own signature, to Mr. Hawkesley, and a message that he bestowed his blessing on the work for the protection of animals.

Mrs. White said that she was much gratified to see the improvement in the condition of the cab horses in Paris. Appeals to the Society for the Protection of Animals in that city had been met with the reply that until the law was improved it was impossible to stop the cruelty. The present improvement cannot be accounted for unless it may be due to the great agitation of the subject in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, which paper is always willing to publish letters advocating kindness to animals. Some have thought the system now in vogue in Paris of registering the distance traveled by every carriage has been a factor in the improvement of the condition of the horses, as there is less temptation for the drivers to hurry and whip them.

While in Paris Mrs. White visited the refuge for dogs, at Gennevilliers, a few miles from the city, the land for which institution was presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, to the committee having charge. The lady at the head of this work is the Baroness d'Arpente, who spends her days at the refuge and oversees the work. The dogs are kept very clean, and those whom it is necessary to destroy are made first to inhale chloroform and then placed in a receiver of carbonous oxide gas.

In Belgium there is a federation of societies for the protection of animals. Among the most ardent of the workers there are Mr. Ruhl, of Verviers, and Mr. von Peborgh, of Antwerp. Mr. von Peborgh has stated that the animals used in Belgium for traction, such as the horse, the ass and the dog, notwithstanding the services they have rendered, are inhumanly treated in their old age, and they lead a wretched existence until the moment when, unable to make any further effort, they fall on the road, to serve as material for the horse butcher.

A horrible feature of the European trade in horses is the exporting of those in a wretched and almost dying state from England to Belgium, where they are used as food by the inhabitants. The humane societies in both places have endeavored to mitigate the horrors of this traffic, but it is still attended with most revolting circumstances.

Mrs. White said that nowhere had she seen animals, horses particularly, so well treated as in Norway. There are drinking troughs stationed all along the roads, and at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes the horses are allowed to drink all that they wish.

Though sometimes disheartened when visiting Europe at still seeing so much cruelty, we must remember what a change has taken place, both in public opinion and practice, during the last thirty years. After enumerating some of the cruel-

ties which are now passing away, Mrs. White concluded with a quotation from a London newspaper issued the day after the close of a period of great heat last summer. It was to the effect that if man did not suffer so seriously from the heat as to necessitate medical attention, neither did the horse, and perhaps it was largely due to the much greater care now taken of horses, owners having become more and more convinced that it is to their own interest in periods of intense heat that every effort should be made to spare their horses unnecessary suffering.

(Applause.)

The discussion on this paper was opened by Miss Lulu Cumbach, of Springfield, Ohio, who said that in her recent travels in foreign countries she had been greatly surprised at the improvement in the treatment of animals. It was gratifying to see the way in which the work of the humane societies had progressed. In Florence the greatest progress is visible to travelers. In Paris her attention had been attracted to the improvement in the nosebags of the horses. In many instances these bags were perforated—a great improvement. She was surprised at the change at Naples. Inspectors in uniform carefully examined animals, and have abolished the clubs which were used formerly to beat their horses. If any cruelty is detected the offender is punished. Prizes are offered for the best-kept animals, and also in the public schools for the best essays on the care of animals. The society was founded at Naples in 1891, and though it receives little support from the Italian government, it receives considerable from foreigners. Miss Cumbach added that trap hunting had been almost abolished, and it was a question with her whether the cruelty of trap hunting does not prevail in our own country to a greater extent than in others. It had been argued that it was necessary in order to exterminate animals for the safety of human beings. President Roosevelt said that he had come to believe that hunting should be restricted to predatory animals for the protection of human beings, but she believed that the cruel custom of trap hunting should be abolished here, as in other countries.

Dr. Leffingwell, of Aurora, N. Y., remarked that he had visited Italy twenty-nine years ago, and again last summer, and it seemed to him, as Mrs. White had said, that there had been a vast improvement there in the last quarter of a century in the treatment of animals. In walking through the streets of Rome the progress made seemed to him almost incredible. Twenty-five years ago the roads were rough and full of holes and depressions, whereas most of them are now smooth, making it much easier for animals to pull their loads.

Mrs. Huntington Smith said that she thought the cruelty of trap hunting deserved the serious attention of the Association. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts steel traps are used in hunting, and in many instances the animals which are caught are found dead, having literally starved to death. It seemed to her that we should do more than denounce and discourage. We should not rest until the cruel practice is

forbidden in every state and a stop put to it. She mentioned a leaflet published by her society, entitled *Caught in a Steel Trap*, which she advised everyone to read.

After some further remarks by others the discussion closed.

The President then asked unanimous consent that ten minutes' time be given for the discussion of a resolution which had been handed to the Committee on Resolutions, and concerning which there was a difference of opinion. He asked the Vice-President to take the chair, and requested permission to make a statement regarding the resolution, which he then read, and which was as follows:

Resolved, That the American Humane Association in national conference assembled, recognizes the insufficiency of the data available relating to conditions of child life and the needs of children in the United States, and urges upon Congress the establishment of a children's bureau in connection with such department as shall be most appropriate, to investigate the condition of children and to lead to intelligent and far reaching effort in prevention of cruelty to them and for the betterment of their condition.

The President said that he had not thought the resolution a proper one to present to the Association, and although he had not expressed his opinion to the members of the Committee on Resolutions, they objected to reporting this resolution, as well as some others submitted to them. There was a great difference of opinion among the members of the American Humane Association in regard to the propriety of the plan proposed in the resolution, and this difference was so radical that it could not by any possibility be reconciled. If a resolution of this kind went on record as having been adopted by the Association a number of the children's societies would withdraw from it. They would not tolerate a centralized bureau clothed with power to interfere with their methods of conducting their work. Personally he had no objection to getting some department to secure the information required, but the suggested bureau would entail a great expense and require the employment of many officers to do the work, which he was informed had been done and was being done by the Census Bureau, and he thought it would be the height of imprudence to introduce for discussion at the annual convention of the Association subjects about which there was certain to be disagreement. He thought that it would be a grave mistake to endorse the resolution, but that it would be no mistake to endorse the action of the committee which had it in charge. He therefore moved that the Association endorse the action of the Committee on Resolutions and sustain their report, in which they said that it would be unadvisable to take the subject up at that time.

The motion was seconded by Judge Wilkin.

Mr. Marsh stated that he drew up the resolution. He thought there was need for greater study of matters relating to children, and that the establishment of a bureau for the compilation of statistics relating to children was of vital importance. If these statistics were being compiled by the

Census Bureau they were not obtainable. More statistics and more knowledge were needed in order to secure proper laws and the enforcement of them for the protection of children.

The matter was very fully discussed by Judge Wilkin, Mr. Jenkins and others. Mr. Jenkins stated that the Census Bureau was taking all the steps necessary to get together statistics in relation to children, and that every effort was being made by the Department of the Interior for that purpose. At the present time the Department of the Interior had in New York an inspector closely investigating the subject, therefore there was no reason whatever to start a bureau at the cost of fifty thousand dollars or more a year.

A rising vote on the motion to endorse the action of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken. The result as announced by the President was, for endorsement 33, against it 2.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried.

FIFTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1906, 2.30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The first business was the reception by the convention of an invitation from the Union Stockyards company to visit and inspect the stockyards on Friday morning. The invitation was accepted.

The President then announced that the report of the Committee on Transportation of Stock, of which Mr. E. K. Whitehead, of Denver, was chairman, was in order. Owing to pressure of other engagements, Mr. Whitehead had been unable to prepare such a report, but he had written a letter embodying some statistics which the President then read, and which was as follows:

DENVER, COL., NOVEMBER 11TH, 1906.

DR. W. O. STILLMAN,
President of American Humane Association.

My Dear Sir: I did not know that I had been chairman of the live-stock transportation committee, and if I have it has been a nominal chairmanship, you having been the "works." So I have no report to make. To what you know about the fight made I can only add that I went to Washington to appear before the committee at Mr. Taber's suggestion; he and Mr. Millard paying one-third each of the expense and this board paying the other third. At the hearing before the sub-committee at which I was present there were stockmen from every State and territory west of the Missouri river, I think, besides persons interested on the side of the 36 hour amendment from several other States, including New York. At previous hearings there were many others present from the west who did not appear on that occasion. It is my recollection that twenty persons spoke for the amendment on the occasion when I alone appeared for the other side. An imperfect and in some respects untrue impression of what was said and done at the hearing at which I was present would be obtained from the government report of it, which was full of absurd misstatements and garbled paragraphs. I should be sorry to have anyone think I said some of the things I am represented as having said.

I think it should be made clear that if the stockmen had not had the active support of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, they probably would not have succeeded. He was merely their pliant tool and

accessory. He resented being told the truth, and to him, who should have been fair and disinterested, should be charged more than to any other person the incalculable animal suffering which might have been prevented by him if he had so chosen.

You are aware of course, that at the annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association in this city last winter between $10,000 and $15,000 was subscribed to secure the 36 hour amendment. If we had had one-tenth of that sum we might have succeeded better. This is independent of the fact that most of the stockmen who overwhelmed the committee with their numbers came at their own expense.

However, time will prove to the stockmen that we were right when we said that the remedy, and the only remedy, for the ills they undoubtedly suffer from lies in forcing from the railroads better time and better service. We could not convince them of it, but experience will. If they should try to secure reform in this way we ought to offer them our services.

With best wishes for the success of the meeting, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed) E. K. WHITEHEAD.

The next order of business was a paper on Stock Transportation Abuses and Their Reforms, by C. A. Snow, President of the Washington, D. C., Humane Society. The paper was read by Mrs. Totten, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Snow began by saying that there is no other country engaged so extensively in cattle transportation as our own. The cattle states, from which cattle are hauled long distances, are, in the approximate order of their cattle-producing capacity, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Indian Territory, Colorado and Michigan. The census reports in 1899 gave the value of the domestic animals in the United States as nearly three billions of dollars. They show, by comparing with other census estimates, that the "animal industry," as it is called, is greater than the railroad industry, greater than the iron and steel industry, greater than the lumber industry, greater than any other industry in the United States. It is estimated that thirty millions of animals are each year subjected to transportation by rail. These facts and figures are presented to give a clear impression not only of a formidable interest that must be opposed in the effort to secure greater kindness and consideration for millions of highly organized vertebrates, but also that we may be impressed by the multiplied suffering and feel the obligation to do something to relieve the horrors of cattle transportation.

Mr. Snow then referred to the twenty-eight hour cattle transportation law of 1873, and to the bill passed at the last session of Congress adding eight hours to the twenty-eight, thus increasing the ordeal of hunger, thirst and fatigue to thirty-six hours. The cattle interests, with remarkable consent and some show of plausibility, persuaded themselves, as well as the Secretary of Agriculture and doubtless the President, that the shock of stopping for rest, food and water every twenty-eight hours was more cruel to the animals than the fatigue, hunger and thirst of a continuous through run. They represented that the bruises and mutilations of the animals were all caused by the loading and unloading. They ignored the injuries resulting from the battering impact on hips, ribs

and shoulders of many tons of staggering animals surging to and fro from the sudden checking and starting, jerking and turning of the cars. The animals arrived bruised and mutilated, but the explanation preferred by the cattle interests and the railroads was that they had been subjected to the cruelty of unloading and reloading incident to the *too frequent* rest and refreshment once in twenty-eight hours.

Mr. Snow believed that a law could be passed requiring railroads to maintain an average speed of twenty miles an hour when hauling animals. At present the average speed is perhaps not more than ten miles an hour. With a speed of twenty miles an hour there would be an abbreviation of the time of suffering, though the more violent motion of the train, which must sometimes travel much faster than twenty miles an hour in order to maintain that average, would doubtless for the time increase the intense discomfort of the animals.

Mr. Snow then referred to a letter of the Secretary of Agriculture to the transportation agents of the railroads in regard to the enforcement of the amended law, a copy of which was inclosed. Secretary Wilson referred to the opposition to the amendment by persons interested in humane treatment of animals, and stated his determination to enforce the new law strictly and rigidly. He gave notice that in order that they might be able to arrange for humane transportation of their live stock, that at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the letter, which was July 7th, the inspectors of the department would be directed to report all violations of the law, and these would be transmitted to the Department of Justice for institution of suit and collection of penalties. Mr. Snow thought that if the Secretary enforced the law, as he stated, *strictly and rigidly*; that if he compelled the unloading of the animals in a *humane manner*, without prodding or bruising, and into *properly equipped pens*, that is, into pens not deep in mud, but with flooring and bedding, not open pens, but with roof and sides that will protect the animals from the weather, the railroads and cattle men will be gradually impelled by difficulty of compliance with these humane conditions to establish slaughter-houses near the centers of animal production. The least expensive as well as the most humane solution of the problem would be to slay the animal at the point of shipment. It is impossible to haul cattle anywhere and in any way without cruelty. The only humane, economical way for a bullock to travel is after he is dead and in a refrigerating car. Animals in carcass are shipped in cold storage from Australia across the equator to European and Asiatic ports. They are shipped from Argentina in the same way. This country ships fresh beef to Europe and the Philippines. The cattle dealers say they cannot economically ship a carcass because in that way they lose the valuable bi-products of the animal. But why lose them? These bi-products can be used in other places than Chicago and Buffalo, or if they cannot, they can be shipped to those places more compactly and economically than in the body of the animal. It is said further that many of the cattle are lean range animals and must be shipped to the grain pro-

ducing States to be fattened for market. But why not send the grain to the ranges? Cattle men have admitted that the tendency is in the direction of moving the slaughter-houses to the cattle. We can do something to hasten this tendency. The rigid enforcement of the present law will have good effect in this direction. Properly equipped pens within the meaning of the law will cost millions of dollars to build and maintain. The great cities are anxious that slaughter-houses shall be removed from their suburbs. The aseptic, creosotic atmosphere of the high western plateaus where putrefaction is unknown is the region indicated by science and common sense for the slaughtering business. By vigilant espionage, and persistent interference with the abuses of animal transportation, we may hasten the day when animals shall not be tortured before they are killed.

(Applause.)

The discussion on this paper was opened by Honorable James M. Brown, who remarked that the subject had had the attention of the Association from the very beginning. There had been a constant struggle going on between the shippers and the stockyards and railroad companies, and it must be evident to the careful observer that the law as it now stands puts the power in the hands of the railroad companies to crush the life out of a cattle raiser if he antagonize them. Constant complaints have been made to the railroad companies by the shippers of the unsanitary conditions of the cars and unjust treatment of the men who raise the stock. Complaint was made that hay that cost the railroad companies five dollars per ton in the immediate vicinity of the stockyards was sold to the cattlemen at twenty dollars a ton; that the water supplied was unfit for cattle, having alkali in it, and that no place was provided for the cattle to lie down, but that they were unloaded into pens which were uncovered, wet, and full of deep mud and filth. The charge was made that in consequence of the railroad companies' action in relation to the transportation of cattle they were in such poor condition when they got to market that there was no margin for the cattle raiser, the railroads taking all the profits.

Mr. Brown then gave a *résumé* of the history of the efforts on the part of stock raisers to gain an extension of time during which cattle might be kept in transit without rest, food or water in order to relieve themselves of the difficulties incident to loading and unloading, the plea being made that palace cars were worthless as a remedy. He thought that Mr. Snow's method for remedying the whole difficulty was the correct one. The stockman cares little about the question of cruelty to animals provided it does not interfere with his profits, and there will be nothing accomplished until the voice of the people is raised to such an extent that Congress must listen to it and stop the cruelty. A cry had been raised as to the quality of food sent out by the packers, and within the past four months three thousand new inspectors were sworn in by the United States authorities whose duty it has been not only to inspect the meat and bi-products put up by the stockyard packing

companies, but also to investigate the unsanitary condition of the buildings in which the manufacture was carried on. It was the voice of the people that brought that about. If there were concerted action by the humane societies throughout the country on the question of cruelty in the transportation of cattle, the time is not far distant when we could obtain the desired reform. It has been stated by the President of the Association that over one hundred thousand animals had in one year been taken out of the cars dead, killed by the terrible cruelty of transportation. If so many were destroyed in transit, how many must have been bruised and otherwise injured by falling down and being trampled on and having their limbs broken by the other cattle? What becomes of all the animals that come in every day in a bruised condition unless they are sold to the packing houses? There is no profit in selling them to the manufacturers of fertilizers. The only thing that can be done with them is to sell them to the local market.

Mr. Arnot said that he wished to call the attention of the New York humane societies especially to the fact that little calves were put on cars and sent to New York and do not arrive until the next day. They have had nothing but their mothers' milk and cannot take other food. They are sent all the way from Saranac Lake and the country thereabout, and finally reach New York in a famished condition.

The President said that this matter had been looked into and inspectors had been put at those places. To remedy the evil stringent regulations had been passed requiring the shippers to adopt measures for the care of the animals in transit.

Mrs. White mentioned that the agents of her society had traced animals which were mutilated in transit, marking them so that there could be no mistake, and found that they were sold for food notwithstanding that there is a law against it. The Secretary of Agriculture had issued express directions regarding the matter, but had any one been appointed to see that his instructions were carried out?

Mrs. Totten said that the regulations never would be enforced because they could not be. She had been present during nearly the entire hearing before the Congressional Committee last winter and the facts given by the stockmen were enough to enlighten any one. One man, who seemed to have force of character and intelligence, said that cattle cannot be loaded and unloaded, frightened as they are, without cruelty. Everyone who knows anything about ranch cattle knows that the men have to be cruel to control them. The whole thing was perfectly impracticable, and the only solution of the problem was to stop the transportation of live stock.

The discussion here closed.

Mr. Whitehead, of Milwaukee, moved that the paper given by Hon. James M. Brown on the preceding evening be printed for publication.

Mr. Walter Butler, of Chicago, seconded the motion and included the suggestion that the number of copies printed be three thousand.

The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Whitehead said that he would give ten dollars toward the expense of printing.

Mrs. Huntington Smith promised five dollars.

The next order of business was the reading of a paper on "Stock Conditions as They Are," by Francis J. Ellison, Superintendent of the Nebraska Humane Society, Omaha, Neb. Mr. Ellison read his paper, which was substantially as follows:

After reference to certain provisions of the law governing the transportation of live stock, Mr. Ellison spoke of the amendment passed by the last Congress providing that on the written request of the attendant or owner the time limit of continuous transportation can be extended from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours, and added that this extension is entirely at the option of the owner or his representative and not of the railroad company, and the latter cannot of its own desire or without such written authority transport the stock continuously for any time exceeding twenty-eight hours. The railroad company is further bound by the condition of its live stock contracts to stop cars carrying stock for feeding and watering at any point requested by the shipper's representative, provided only that it be at some station where there is an unloading chute, so that the owner or his representative at all times has absolute control over the handling of his stock. Mr. Ellison said it seemed to him from his experience in the last six months, when he had been closely in contact with the question of stock transportation, that the interests of the railroad companies are as distinctly opposed to the shippers as humane societies are on the question of humanity. The shipper in sending his stock to market has in mind these important features, first, reaching the market during a period of high prices; second, the fastest possible speed to save shrinkage in weight and consequent deterioration in appearance of his stock, also to save the cost of feed and care. It had been stated by the employees of one of the principal railroads having a station some three miles out of Omaha that it is not uncommon for shippers to insist that their stock shall be unloaded at this station for the five hours' period of rest, not because the twenty-eight hours would expire before the train would reach the stockyards, but because this period of rest with its consequent feeding and watering would improve the appearance of the stock as well as materially increase its actual weight on its arrival at market. Neither is it uncommon, according to the same authority, for the owner's representative to attempt to force the train men to overrun the twenty-eight hour limit in order to feed and water at this station rather than at the one reached one hundred miles or more previously.

Mr. Ellison mentioned a Nebraska law known as the "speed law," which names the minimum mileage per hour at which live stock may be transported by the railroads. On main lines it is eighteen miles per hour; on branch lines twelve, except on special stock shipping days, when the required time on all lines is eighteen miles per hour. It is not uncommon on Nebraska railroads for stock trains to have the right of way over passenger way trains, as they do habitually over trains

bearing dead freight. So far as the market of South Omaha is concerned the additional eight hours granted by the last Congress have not worked the extra hardship on stock in transportation that was feared. It is necessarily true that animals in transportation suffer more or less from neglect as well as from abuse. It is much easier to punch cattle that have been thrown down in the car with sticks or sharp hooks than it would be to sidetrack a car and unload even a portion of the stock in order to enable the weak or injured ones to regain their feet. The officers of humane societies in country districts have never had it sufficiently impressed upon their minds that these are matters which they only can supervise.

The South Omaha stockyards handle the third largest business of any stockyards in the world, but cases of active cruelty among the employees have always met with prompt and heavy punishment. The same cannot be said about neglect. Cases of neglect in connection with injured and disabled stock are not peculiar to South Omaha stockyards. The inspectors are usually prompt in condemning an animal injured to such an extent as to make it unfit for food purposes, but after condemnation it is too frequently allowed to live until disposed of to the buyers who make a specialty of purchasing such stock.

Mr. Ellison concluded by saying that, so far as he had been able to find out, the Bureau of Animal Industry had not brought suit against any railroad company for infraction of the law within the State of Nebraska. He found, however, that several suits had been brought by private parties for infraction of the minimum speed law.

(Applause.)

The President said that the discussion on this paper was to have been opened by Mr. James S. Bell, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, Pittsburgh, Pa., but that he had telegraphed that on account of court work he could not get away. He had requested a representative of the stockyards to be present and open the discussion. The President added that if this representative were not present, they would pass on to the general discussion.

Mr. Scott, of Chicago, said that he was sorry that the State agent of the Society at the stockyards was not present, but that he wished to make a few remarks. There were three or four subjects in connection with stock transportation which should not be overlooked. Perhaps the most important trouble was that live stock was side tracked on the way to market and the right of way is given by railroad companies to what is called dead freight because there is more money in that than in the transportation of live stock. If Legislatures could be induced to pass laws requiring railroad companies to make continuous runs with their cattle trains it would be a great improvement on the present system. Railroads could establish stations at every five hundred miles' distance from the place of loading and unloading the cattle, and let the government have inspectors there to examine the cattle as they are loaded and unloaded, and see that they are properly fed and watered

and given time to rest. If cattle are loaded and unloaded frequently there is a great deal of cruelty practiced because of difficulties of which we know nothing, and many of the cattle are made cripples. If we could secure the passage of laws compelling railroad companies to establish stations on their roads where the trains could reach them on schedule time, and have inspectors to see that no cruelty was practiced and that the cattle were properly fed, watered and rested, a great deal would be accomplished.

The President said that when this matter came before the Congressional Committee the parties were arrayed against each other like armies for battle, and the Secretary of Agriculture was on the side of the railroads. He was backed by the powerful influence which insured all his suggestions going through. We were not equipped with any such powerful influence. Dr. Stillman also spoke of the industries and interests which have their representatives in power, and said that everything must have their permission before it can pass. In Denver thirty thousand dollars were raised in ten minutes to put through this extension of time to thirty-six hours. The Association had been fighting this question year after year, and please God it would continue the fight until it got relief for the poor animals.

Mr. Whitehead spoke of his experience obtained in a trip to Montana. He could say that the cruelty was practiced by the ranch men chiefly in loading the cattle. He had followed the cattle to Chicago, and in a transfer between Minneapolis and Chicago he had seen more cruelty practiced by the railroads than he had seen in the twenty-six years he had been in Montana. The cruelty practiced by the railroads was far greater than any he had seen practiced by the stockmen.

Mrs. Mason, of Pittsburgh, spoke of the cruelty in the stockyards there, and said that some time ago one of the agents of her society followed the cattle to the stockyards. The animals were wild for water and rushed for the water troughs, but one of the employees of the cattle men went ahead of the cattle to the troughs and pulled out the plugs, and when the animals got there, there was not a drop of water for them. This has been going on for years. Some time ago the agents of her society were sent to watch these plugs and men would actually run up past the agents, pull the plugs, and let all the water out of the troughs. This was done for the purpose of adding weight to the cattle, as when they have been without water for a long time, to say nothing of the salt hay which is given to them, they drink an extraordinary quantity and, as they weigh more, sell for a higher price.

Mr. Gifford, of Chicago, made the point that if it could be made clear to the consumer that meat would be in a better condition for food if better treatment of live stock were made compulsory, it would be the means of eliminating the cruelty complained of. He then referred to the fact that the price the shipper obtains for his cattle is the thing that now governs. Every time the stock was loaded or unloaded there was more or less cruelty practiced, but after all it was the financial end of

it from the shippers' point of view that governed. If it could be made to the financial interest of the shippers to treat the cattle humanely, something would be accomplished.

The President here announced that President Chester A. Snow, of the Washington Humane Society, was unable to be present owing to the illness of his wife. He had sent the Association a check for one hundred and sixty dollars, one hundred for a contribution and the sixty which it would have cost him to reach Chicago. President Snow was very enthusiastic in the work, and his society had done a vast amount of good.

(Applause.)

The next order of business was a paper on "Stock Transportation Conditions and the Duty of Humane Societies Toward Them," by Mr. Sydney Richmond Taber, Director of the Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Taber read his paper, of which the following is a summary:

That the transportation of live animals is necessarily attended with more or less suffering will always be true until the human nature of those having to do with transportation is entirely regenerated. The only way to prevent suffering is not to transport living animals at all, but for present purposes this must be admitted to be a counsel of perfection.

Improved, or so-called palace stock cars, equipped with hay racks and water troughs, seem at first sight to furnish a satisfactory solution of the problem, but there is reason to think that the use of such cars is not practicable. As a matter of fact, out of the total number of cars of all kinds used for transporting live stock, amounting to from sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand, only about twenty to twenty-five per cent. are of the improved kind, and while the use of hay in the racks is common, probably in not more than ten per cent. of the improved cars in use are the troughs actually used for watering. Some deny that they are used at all. Several reasons are given for this. The watchword of railroad management is economy, and economical purposes are not subserved by a car that cannot be used indiscriminately for all classes of freight. The palace stock car on the return journey from the markets must either be hauled back empty or be used for merchandise not suited to it. The original cost of improved cars, and the cost of maintenance are larger than those of ordinary cars. The tanks, hose, and apparatus for shifting the troughs get out of order and necessitate repairs. Then other practical objections are urged. It is said that the splashing of the water into the troughs frightens the cattle so that they will not drink. One of the companies manufacturing improved cars tried to obviate this by furnishing a tank on the top of the car from which the water flows down through a pipe into the troughs without splashing, but this is defective because the pipes become clogged. Other objections are that the water is apt to overflow, the floor of the car is made slippery, especially when the water turns to ice, and the cattle fall and are trampled upon. Further, the cattle befoul the troughs, and so render the water unpalatable. Of course none of these objections is in one sense necessary. If care were used in filling the troughs

there would be no splashing; if the floors were sprinkled with sand, the cattle would probably not slip and fall; the troughs, when not in use, might be turned to prevent their becoming foul; but as all of these things require care, and as experience teaches that this is of all human virtues one of the rarest, it is probable that these objections to watering on the cars are well founded.

Another difficulty is the matter of resting. No rest worthy of the name is possible on a moving freight car. The cattle must be packed tightly, so that lying down is impossible. If a steer does fall he never regains his feet, but is trampled upon by his fellows.

Mr. Taber then referred to the cruelty attendant upon loading and unloading, and said that this could be mitigated by a plan which is in use at Omaha. At the height of a few feet, and running parallel with the track, a plank has been built opposite the chute and the yards. When a car is in position, and its door open opposite the mouth of the chute, a man walks along this plank and with a stick urges the cattle to walk through the door. This saves time and much cruelty. Mr. Taber predicted that at some future day a device would be discovered by which the whole side of a car could be raised, and a carload of cattle discharged into a chute that would be as wide as the length of the car, the pens perhaps also being on a level with the floor of the car.

One of the witnesses on behalf of the Live Stock Association testified last winter before the Congressional Committee that when cattle arrive in Chicago after being unloaded *en route*, their hips and sides are a mass of bruises. Many other of the witnesses testified to the condition of the roadside pens as a reason for not requiring the stop for unloading, etc. They said the pens were filthy with mud and manure and with no protection against snow, rain, and extreme cold. In some there were no arrangements whatever for feeding and watering.

It appears that the methods of mitigating the suffering of live stock in transit at present in use are objectionable, but there does remain the remedy suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture in his communication to the President, namely, to provide that stock trains shall maintain an average minimum rate of speed of not less than eighteen miles an hour. The principle of enforcing an average minimum rate of speed is undoubtedly a sound one, and live stock trains should have the right of way over dead freight and empty cars. It had been objected that this would be a great hardship to railroad companies, as it would require great expense in various ways and the railroads are unwilling to incur the necessary outlay. It is a question of dollars and cents, but can the hardship of putting the railroads to this expense be weighed for a minute in the scale with the terrible torments of the journey to the slaughter houses suffered by a myriad of sentient creatures numbering (approximately) sixty millions per year.

It was objected by one of the witnesses at the Congressional hearing that people were not educated up to the change proposed, but within the last two years people have been edu-

cated with surprising rapidity in regard to certain life insurance matters, and concerning railroad rates, and the relation between certain railroads and coal companies, and more recently in regard to the conditions at certain stockyards. The great educator who now occupies the White House, not content with this scholastic progress on the part of the American public, is about to begin the instruction of a very large class in the study of swollen fortunes. The people are undoubtedly capable of learning. In any event it is the duty of humane societies co-operating with this Association to expedite the process, and no better beginning can be made than by educating the United States Congress to the point of passing the law suggested, leaving to the United States marshals and district attorneys the task of bringing this education home to the railroads.

(Applause.)

In the absence of Mr. Levi Doty, formerly Stock Transportation Inspector for the American Humane Association, Frankfort Station, Will County, Ill., who was to have opened the discussion on this paper, it was opened by Hon. James M. Brown, who said, that if it were true that one-fifth of all the animals brought to market were unfit for human food, then the loss to the shipper would be so great that he could not continue in business. He must sell the animals for a price which will cover his loss, and if he does that, he must sell them for food. If we had proper government inspectors they would see the cattle when they come in and decide if they were sound or unsound, but the trouble is that the inspectors have something else to do, and the shippers know it and take advantage of it. He thought inspectors should be appointed by the American Humane Association to follow the unsound cattle up and let the people know what is done with them, and if they are sold for food, find out in what way they got into the market. The shippers would then find it so unprofitable to transport such cattle that they would either have to establish abattoirs where the animals are raised or quit the business. The Association could appoint inspectors in addition to those appointed by the government, and if it were done a vast improvement would soon be manifest.

A letter addressed to Mr. Taber by Mr. Doty was then read by Dr. Leffingwell. Mr. Doty said that repeated examinations of animals dying in transit had convinced him that they die from exhaustion rather than from injury. Before the practice of dehorning cattle became universal it was not an uncommon occurrence to find cattle on their arrival at their destination badly gored and otherwise injured. Now it is seldom that any marks of external violence can be found on cattle dying in transit, and we are forced to the conclusion that they die from exhaustion. What causes the exhaustion? Is it lack of food or water, punishment by brutal punchers, or is it fright at being whirled across the country in the midst of a never-ceasing, nerve-racking bedlam of noise together with close confinement on board cars, conditions in so great contrast to their normal environment on the quiet ranges? In

his opinion it was the close confinement under these conditions, which caused the animal more suffering than would the lack of nourishment for a similar period of time on its native soil. What would cause little irritation to the animal in the field, would be the greatest cruelty to the same animal after it was loaded on a stock train and started on a journey of a thousand miles to market. The constant rumbling of the wheels, the incessant jerking motion of the car, which causes the animal to exert almost constant muscular action in order to remain on its feet, can only have one effect, that of exhaustion. Combine with these depressing influences the withholding of water and food for thirty-six hours, and you have a condition analogous to burning a candle at both ends. Mr. Doty said that he had tried the experiment of riding for eighteen or twenty hours in a jolting stock car, and there could be no doubt of its exhausting effect.

Some of the Western shippers had advanced the argument that live stock is injured during loading and reloading, and that the less the animals are handled, the less the loss. Cattle are not injured in loading or reloading unless the work is improperly done. The benefit of unloading at short intervals, say twenty to twenty-four hours, considered from a financial standpoint alone will more than offset any damage resulting from the proceeding. Rest and relief from the close confinement on board cars, the most important thing of all, can only be accomplished by unloading for a few hours. It is of little benefit to confine animals in cars, and keep them moving continually until they are completely exhausted, and then unload them for four or five hours of rest. It is impossible for them to regain their strength and vitality in a few hours. It had been his (Mr. Doty's) invariable rule to unload every twenty hours, and in his several years of shipping to the Boston markets he had never had a "downer" or a cripple. His idea was, and always had been, to unload for recuperation and before the animals were completely exhausted.

Mrs. Huntington Smith here made a suggestion concerning the publication of extracts from the papers on the subject of cattle transportation which had been read, and said that she would help to bear the expense.

Mr. C. W. Baker, of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, was introduced by the Chair and said that there seemed to be an erroneous impression that all the cattle received at the Chicago stockyards were more or less injuriously bruised. One cause of cattle being bruised in shipment was, that when unloaded to be fed and watered four or five would make a frantic effort to get through an opening that was only intended for three, and the consequence was that those on the outside were scraped on the sides and some were hipped, that is their hips were broken by the crushing. This occurs every time they are unloaded to be fed and watered, and that is how the principal injuries occur. He would say in reply to the remarks of Mr. Brown that no one in business in the live stock market of Chicago wanted to see any meat unfit for food on the market. They all desired to see the cattle properly treated,

and for one, he insisted upon it, and his company supported him in that position and rigidly enforced it. It was utterly impossible to tell when a carcass was exposed for sale whether the animal had been bruised or not. That can only be told at the abattoir. There are United States inspectors who condemn the meat not only if it is diseased but if it has been badly bruised. Their work could be supplemented by the Association, though he did not quite see the necessity for it. He knew that the inspection was rigidly carried out because he was connected with one of the big houses and kept himself posted. He wanted to state that there were not the number of bruises found on the home cattle that come to the stockyards that there are on the Western cattle.

Mr. Brown inquired what proportion of the cattle brought to Chicago were found to be diseased.

Mr. Baker replied that he had not the figures at hand, but would say that the Chicago Live Stock Exchange carried on a system of thorough inspection. The animals were inspected by veterinarians who all look carefully for disease or anything that would render the meat unfit for human food. If such conditions were found, the animals were ordered destroyed. In the case of extreme bruising the animals were ordered destroyed and their carcasses sent to the fertilizer manufacturers. If an animal were worth sixty dollars as food it would possibly bring twelve dollars for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Baker added that the Chicago Live Stock Exchange is in entire accord with the American Humane Association, and ten years ago it had adopted rules against inhuman treatment of live stock in the yards. An employee guilty of cruelty is instantly discharged and not employed again.

In answer to a question Mr. Baker said that if an animal is bruised to such an extent that inflammation has set in the whole carcass is destroyed, if not, the part affected is cut out and goes to the vat, and the other part is sold for food. The United States inspectors attended to all that.

In reply to the question, what percentage of range cattle was received at Chicago, Mr. Baker said he thought that during August and September about twenty-five per cent. of all receipts were range cattle.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented its report as follows:

Resolved, That the American Humane Association extends its cordial sympathy to the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on account of the losses which it sustained by the earthquake and fire, and congratulates the Society and its brave officers on the courage which they have shown in meeting the extraordinary conditions which have arisen in San Francisco, and the success which has followed their unremitting efforts on behalf of morality and right living.

Resolved, That we recommend this Society to the material assistance of humane sympathizers everywhere.

Resolved, That the American Humane Association recommends that the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals throughout the United States be invited to unite in petitioning as soon as possible, President Roosevelt that he either appoint commissioners of his own, or request Congress in his annual message to appoint a commission, which

shall investigate and report upon the humane and sanitary conditions of live stock in course of railroad interstate transportation throughout the country; also that the humane condition of stock on the great ranges of the west shall be included in such investigation if possible.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the most humane methods of killing animals both in butchering for food purposes, and in the case of large and small animals which humane societies are compelled to destroy.

Resolved, That Hon. Edw. A. Mosely, Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission, be asked to use his influence to secure, when poultry is shipped by express with food and water attachments, that express companies make proper allowance for weight of such attachments.

Resolved, That a committee, the number and personnel to be determined by the President, be appointed by him, to consider and set in motion the best means of preventing cruelty to children and animals, including the prevention of docking and nicking of horses' tails, in some uniform manner; and to that end procure the enactment of laws of the several States of the Union that shall be uniform.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be expressed to the Illinois Humane Society and its officers for the work of its efficient committee in charge of the meeting of this Association in Chicago, which has done so much to make the gathering a success.

Resolved, That the American Humane Association in convention assembled extends to the Art Institute of Chicago its hearty thanks for their kind thoughtfulness in donating the use of Fullerton Hall for the Wednesday evening session, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit to the Directors of said Institute this expression of appreciation.

The above resolutions were adopted with very little discussion.

The Committee on Resolutions also reported for the action of the convention a resolution condemning the conduct of the Special Ambassador appointed to represent the United States at the marriage of the King of Spain for attending the bull fight held on that occasion.

After some discussion which developed the opinion that the matter was somewhat beyond the jurisdiction of the Association, a motion to lay this resolution on the table was carried by a vote of twenty-two to nine.

Dr. Albert Leffingwell then presented the report of the Committee of Nominations, which contained the following list of officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year:

President—William O. Stillman, M. D., Albany, N. Y.

First Vice-President—Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, O.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary—Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.

Treasurer—Edgar McDonald, Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Directors.

John G. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.
William O. Stillman, M. D., Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, Washington, D. C.
E. K. Whitehead, Denver, Col.
E. Fellows Jenkins, New York City, N. Y.

Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston, Mass.
Chester A. Snow, Washington, D. C.
H. Lee Mason, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Herbert Spencer Mann, Omaha, Neb.
Sydney Richmond Taber, Chicago, Ill.
John Partridge, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Butler moved the adoption of the report of the Nominating Committee and that the Secretary be directed to cast the vote of the Association for the persons nominated.

The motion was seconded by Judge Wilkin and unanimously adopted, and the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association for the officers and directors named in the report.

Dr. Leffingwell moved that the matter of filling any vacancies in the list of Vice-Presidents be referred to the Board of Directors with power to act. The motion was seconded and adopted.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried.

SIXTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1906, 8 P. M.

The President in the chair. The first order of business being action on proposed amendment of the By-Laws (of which due notice had been given), the Secretary moved to amend Section VIII as follows:

After the paragraph reading "Individuals upon the payment of $100 each may become life members, and shall thereafter be exempt from annual dues," to insert the words, "Individuals upon the payment of $1000 shall be classed as Patrons of the Association; upon the payment of $5000 they shall be classed as Benefactors; and upon the payment of $25,000 they shall be classed as Founders.

"Individuals may become associate members upon the payment of $2 annually, but they shall not be entitled to vote."

It was also moved to insert at the end of Section IX the words, "except associate members."

These motions were seconded, and carried unanimously.

The President called attention to the International Humane Convention to be held at Berlin, Germany, next year, and suggested that Mr. John L. Shortall be asked to act as delegate for the Association at that time. He thought the Association would be helped by meeting members of foreign associations.

Mr. Brown suggested that valuable information could be obtained by communicating with United States consuls abroad in relation to the work in which the Association was engaged. A few years ago he had addressed such a letter to United States consuls in different countries requesting information on the condition of child and animal treatment and had received very interesting replies. He moved that a communication be addressed to all our consuls abroad on the subject.

The motion was seconded by Judge Wilkin and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brown then moved that any other members of the Association who might happen to be abroad at the time of the International Convention be also requested and authorized by the President to act as delegates from this Association.

Mr. Jenkins seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

The next business in order was the reading of a paper on "Humane Education Methods and Their Values," by Mrs. H. Clay Preston, Secretary of the New York State Humane Education Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y. The following is a synopsis of Mrs. Preston's paper:

It is an erroneous idea that humane education only teaches the lesson of kindness to one's horse, dog or cat. The more the subject was studied, the broader became the conception of it. When we can convince those whom we are endeavoring to interest of the fact that the child who performs an act of kindness has derived far greater benefit than the recipient, that it is simply characer building, moral uplifting, then teachers and public will not regard it as an idea new and strange, and to be avoided as one more added to the already long list of subjects to be taught.

Many good and conscientious mothers thoughtlessly train their children to be cruel even in infancy. What is a small boy's first toy? Often a hobby-horse and whip; then tin soldiers and a toy cannon. What wonder that this boy likes to give pain to something small and defenseless, then to the boy and girl comrade, and so on until it is a part of his daily life. There is no more important work than educating and encouraging neglected, friendless children in order that they may grow to good citizenship. Our prisons and reformatories, filled with the product of early neglect are the strongest arguments in favor of humane education that can be offered.

Undoubtedly the greatest influence in child life comes from the training in the public schools. Conversations with teachers in many schools seem to give ground for the conviction that nine out of ten can be brought to accept humane education not as a duty but as a pleasure. Mrs. Preston instanced her experience in a town of forty thousand inhabitants and sixteen public schools. She began by organizing Bands of Mercy, talking to the children, distributing literature, etc. By the second year the teachers acknowledged that it was the best influence in the schools and they did most of the supervising themselves. The third year it was a common experience to visit a school on Friday afternoon and find the older boys and girls enjoying a Band of Mercy meeting, the smaller ones clustered round a teacher who was explaining not only how to care for and protect some defenseless creature, but that in this large universe all things have a place and mission.

In establishing humane education and securing the interest of teachers the subject should be made practical and dignified. More and better literature is needed. If the humane societies could circulate literature of real excellence the battle of making this subject a recognized factor in school training

would be fairly won. There should be a periodical published in the interest of humane education, and it should be circulated from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It should contain articles for the use of the school teacher, for the use of the child, and for the use of the mother—that she may know how to properly train her children, information concerning the work of humane societies and the organization of anti-cruelty societies in unoccupied territory. It should be a healthy, helpful, encouraging paper which would imbue the public with the knowledge that humane education and anti-cruelty work are a happy and dignified occupation, not a hopeless, thankless task which the average person may be willing to aid financially, but not to become acquainted with its details, much less to identify himself with it.

There are many other methods of teaching kindness and humaneness beside what can be done in the schools. In the cities there are the settlement houses and public playgrounds. A certain settlement house in New York had a coterie of hardened city boys. They were being taught basketry and carpentry and were given good books to read, but this did not seem to touch their hearts. Sunday School lessons failed to interest them. A club was organized without mentioning kindness or mercy, but it was a little self-governing organization where nature, and the practical side of animal life were studied. All boys aspire to be drivers, so the subject of how to care for a horse was taken up. In six months these boys grew to love horses apart from the fact that they were created for work and then it was an easy matter to go on. Some of the boys even took care of horses for pleasure, and a dog and a cat were adopted at the settlement house. It was a simple, homely idea, but the faces of the boys softened and their harsh voices grew kind. Mrs. Preston then instanced as a contrast, seeing a cattle train on a switch in the yards of the New York Central Railroad and a band of about thirty boys amusing themselves by running along the top of the cars and lifting the trap doors to throw sticks and stones at the imprisoned animals, who could only press and crowd each other in their effort to evade this last insult and torture. Our energies are needed in the case of the small boy to quite as great a degree as with the owners of the ranches, railroads and stockyards.

Many newspapers are organizing humane clubs for children. One daily paper publishes the children's letters and receives members weekly. Over six thousand children have signed its pledge to be kind to all living creatures, prizes are awarded for the best essays, the most humane drivers, and meritorious deeds of kindness. This newspaper took over three thousand children out of the crowded city districts for a day's outing last summer, thus demonstrating the true spirit of humanity and kindness to the animal and human creation.

Stringent laws have been passed to protect song birds. Thirty days in jail has been the penalty meted out to Italians who had been shooting birds in the city parks by a New York magistrate. Let the boys of our schools be taught the value that birds are to the vegetation of our country, and let the

girls be taught that a bird singing its sweet song on the branch of a tree is much more beautiful than when with glass eyes and a still throat it perches on her hat. Humane education is advancing. Do not allow yourselves to say that the world is growing worse. It is not; it is constantly growing better. Crime is lessening, cruelty is decreasing, and instead of bewailing the fact that much cruelty and wickedness still exist, do your part to overcome it. If your heart is in your work, the result will surely come, for older and more enduring than the hills is the legend that right is might.

(Applause.)

The President remarked that Mrs. Preston had been at work for years and was responsible for a great deal of good which had resulted in New York State and city, and the consequence was a State Association of which she was the President. There had been an intimation of a coming bequest of fifty thousand dollars to advance this humane education work, so things were improving in a financial way, and thanks were due to the efforts of Mrs. Preston.

Discussion was opened by Mr. James F. Hill, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Detroit, Mich., and H. A. Pershing, of the South Bend Humane Society, South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Hill said that he had awakened to the fact that humane education was one of the most important subjects that could be considered. A friend of his who had made a life long study of prison work, visiting and becoming acquainted with criminals, had stated recently that he had found a large percentage of inmates of our penal institutions who had begun their criminal career, their kindergarten experience in crime, by destroying animal life for pleasure and by inflicting cruelty upon children. They had admitted that their criminal careers had begun in this way. Some years ago there was a bank president who left his bank short by something over a million dollars. He had a couple of little boys in the public school. The other pupils taunted and jeered those children about their father's robbery of the money of poor people until they were thrown almost into nervous prostration and had to be taken from school. Those who have children in the public schools know the suffering to which poor children are subjected because they wear ragged clothes, or because of race and color. In Detroit some years ago there had been so many complaints from teachers and others in regard to this unkindness, that finally the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had induced the press to take it up, and it did it so forcibly that it had a good influence on the school children. Mr. Hill then related the story of a boy who had seen a bird hopping about with a broken wing, and who announced his intention of finishing it if he could, and how remonstrance so impressed his mind that he interested six or eight of his companions in the feeding and recovery of the bird. Mr. Hill thought that school children should be informed that the United States Government estimated the value of the birds of our country at

about two and a half millions of dollars. Children like to learn such facts.

Mr. Pershing said that he would not enter into an extended discussion of Mrs. Preston's valuable paper, but that he would like to see it printed and scattered all over the United States. He believed a cat or dog to be one of the best educators we could have. In a school room a few days ago, he had observed a little kitten which seemed to be the pet of the whole room, and sat up in front as if it expected to imbibe as much knowledge as the rest. Of course that was an education for the children. There are many who believe that animals have souls, and for his part he believed it.

Mr. Pershing then referred to humane education as carried on by his own society at South Bend and the wonderful influence of the society. He mentioned the value of publication, and said that a standing advertisement calling on everybody to report cases of cruelty was kept in both daily papers at South Bend. For the last ten years the teachers of the lower grades in the city schools had been teaching humaneness. They had Bands of Mercy, with a membership of three thousand; prize essays had been written by hundreds of children; public prize recitations had been given; thousands of assorted leaflets had been furnished to the teachers for supplemental reading; hundreds of copies of Black Beauty and kindred books had been distributed; humane books had been placed in every Sunday School library; humane laws had been printed, framed, and hung in public places; and two hundred wren boxes had been distributed and tenanted. Within the next thirty days the society expected to establish a Junior Humane Society in all the lower grades of the city schools, each pupil to sign a pledge and receive a certificate of membership and a star bearing the title of the society. Mr. Pershing added that the Humane Society of South Bend had twelve large fountains for man and beast, a membership of one hundred and fifty, and employed Mrs. Nora T. Gause every year to come and recruit their membership and give them new ideas. Their society was so well thought of that a lady had given them five thousand dollars as an endowment fund.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Theodore Thomas called the attention of the Association to the necessity of avoiding horrible subjects when teaching children humaneness. When a child is taught to pet and love an animal, feelings of cruelty are eradicated, and this would do far more good than any description of cruelty.

After some further remarks by others on the subject of humane education the discussion closed.

The next order of business was a paper entitled "*The Cost of a Skin*," by J. Howard Moore, author of "*The Universal Kinship*," Chicago, Ill. As this paper is to be published in full as a leaflet only a brief summary of it is given here.

The subject was the cruelty used in obtaining fur. Mr. Moore argued that fur is a luxury, not a necessity. It is not essential to human welfare, and any inconvenience caused by its absence is largely imaginary. He thought furs were popu-

lar because they were barbaric, and our ideas of art, like our impulses, and like human psychology generally, are still largely in the savage stage of evolution. Of all the accessories gathered from every quarter of the earth to garnish human vanity, furs are the most expensive; for in no way does man show such complete indifference to the feelings of his victims as he does in the fur trade. Many fur-bearing animals are intelligent enough to require the exercise of man's highest cunning and perfidy to effect their capture. They are compelled to undergo sufferings so inhuman as to be utterly unjustified even though the proceeds were masses of living gold instead of a skin. He had read the other day of an otter that was pursued by a band of men and boys for four hours, when she gave birth to two little ones, and the account stated that she was pursued for two hours after that before she was finally killed.

Most of the skins used for furs are obtained by catching their owners in traps, and death in such cases comes usually at the close of hours or even of days of the most intense suffering and terror. The steel trap is the most villainous instrument of arrest that was ever invented by the human mind. It is not an uncommon thing for this instrument to bite off the leg of an animal at a single stroke. If the leg is not completely amputated by the snap of the terrible steel, it is likely to be so deeply cut as to encourage the animal to gnaw or twist it off. Trappers say that on an average one animal out of every five caught has only three legs. A trapper told of a muskrat which had only one leg when caught. Trappers are advised by their guide-books to use traps with small "pans," so that the limb of the captive coming directly in the center of the trap, will be clutched close up to the body. In the frenzy of its agony the animal may break its teeth on the unyielding steel, but it can never get away.

Another contrivance called the "spring-pole" is so arranged that the trap and prisoner are jerked into the air and held there. Here the unhappy captive must hang until it starves to death, or freezes, or perishes from thirst or pain, or until the one who carries on this accursed business comes and knocks out its brains. It may have to hang in this distressing condition for a day or two or even a week, suffering agonies no pen can describe.

The astonishing thing about this whole fur business is that there are still, after so many centuries of evolution, men and women who can appear on the streets in broad daylight decked out in the proceeds of these enormities and look civilized men and women in the face.

Mr. Moore's paper was received with much applause, and the Secretary moved that the American Humane Association print twenty thousand copies of it for distribution.

The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Klienstuck said that he would pay for the first five hundred copies.

Mrs. Huntington Smith added that she would buy five dollars' worth.

Discussion was opened by Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, of the

Washington Humane Society, Washington, D. C., who said that Mr. Moore rightly designated the practice to which he referred as barbarity. There seemed to be only a few people in the world who realized what fur wearing called for. We are all so accustomed to it that we do not realize what it is, and she could see no help for it except to induce people to cease the custom of putting on furs. The demand for furs is constant, and as long as the fur stores are open the supply would continue, and the trappers would perpetrate their crimes. She was astonished to hear Mrs. Huntington Smith say that the practice of hunting with traps is still carried on even in the New England States.

Mrs. Huntington Smith here made reference to Mr. Moore's book, "*The Universal Kinship*," and said she considered it one of the most valuable books ever written. Every one should read it and buy a number of copies, for it ought to be in every library and Sunday School.

Referring to fur wearing, the Secretary said that many susbtitutes could be found for fur, and instanced a collar of plush and chenille which she was then wearing.

Mr. Klienstuck said that he could endorse every word said about the cruelty of trapping. He knew of men who in the fall or early winter placed their traps at the runs of the muskrat, and calmly waited all through the winter; then in the spring they took up their traps and relieved them of the animals caught, a great many of which had only two or three legs, and all of which had been either starved to death, or drowned, or frozen. There could be no possible excuse for people who call themselves civilized and yet wear furs.

The President announced that the next order of business was a paper on "*The Importance of Establishing Shelters for Animals*," by Miss Elizabeth Morris,* President of the Morris Refuge Association of Philadelphia, the first shelter of its kind ever established. In the absence of Miss Morris, the paper would be read by the Secretary, Mrs. Lovell.

The Secretary then read the paper, which was as follows:

Dr. Stillman having requested me to prepare a paper on the "Importance of Establishing Shelters for Animals," as President of the Refuge in Philadelphia, the first institution of its kind in the world, it is incumbent upon me to carry out his wish.

The most practical and conclusive proof to bring before you on this subject will be a short sketch of the origin and increase of Refuges, the great number of the homeless that may be benefitted by them, their work in relieving suffering, and the nature of the suffering from which they are saved.

When the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were first established, their only object, as their name indicated, was to protect them from cruel treatment by arresting and punishing those guilty of this offence, and by humane education. They did not feel the need of, and made no provision for relieving homeless animals, which is a different branch

*Miss Morris died January 25th, 1907.

of humane effort. A few ladies in Philadelphia did feel this need and relieved it as far as they were able. The number of animals appealing to their sympathy increasing, they collected and earned a sufficient sum to establish a refuge, the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A., paying the salary of the agent employed. This was an entirely untried field of labor and encountered, at first, much ridicule from an unthinking public. The Refuge in Philadelphia was opened in the spring of 1874, thirty-two years ago. The number of animals received the first year was eight hundred and sixty (860); this number has increased steadily each year and in our last report amounted to forty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven (44,737). In one day last summer five hundred (500) were taken to the Refuge, nearly as many as during the first year. These numbers are most convincing proof of the importance of establishing Refuges, and it must be remembered that they represent only the animals relieved in one city.

The work commends itself to humane people wherever it becomes known. Notices of the Philadelphia Refuge were published in foreign newspapers with the result that several letters were sent to us from abroad asking for information as to the details of our work. Plans and descriptions were sent in answer to these letters with the result that Miss Swift founded in Dublin her Home for Starving and Forsaken Cats, and several other institutions of the kind were established in different places. Then Ellen Gifford Home in Boston was next commenced, and later Mrs. Huntington Smith wrote us that the Refuge was her inspiration in founding the very successful Animal Rescue League in Boston. Since then Homes seem to have sprung up in many places.

There are two ways of conducting a Refuge; one is relieving from the worst suffering the greatest number of animals possible, getting good homes where this can be done. But the number of homes is very small when compared with the number of creatures needing them, and as nearly all the animals brought to such institutions are useless, from age, sickness, or other causes, it is imperative to give most of them a painless death, as it is manifestly impossible to feed, house, and care for such a large number. This is the plan we have felt compelled to follow at the Refuge. The other way is to receive a few, to cure the sick and keep them until homes can be found. This leaves the majority to suffer and is much the most costly. This is, I think, the plan of the Ellen Gifford Home in Boston and of Miss Swift's in Dublin.

The Morris Refuge Association is chartered "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining first, homes in which those animals whose owners desire to make such provision for them, may be boarded for a time or permanently. Second, Hospitals for the treatment of sick or injured animals, and kindred work. Third, Refuges and Agencies for homeless or suffering animals where they may be received for a time, and where those who cannot be otherwise provided for, may be mercifully put to death." One of the most important parts of the work is enabling the police and humane people to relieve

quickly, animals who are often cruelly injured on the streets by being run over, and in other ways. Upon receiving notice of such cases, an agent is sent, as soon as possible and at any hour of the day or night, with chloroform to relieve them at once, or an ambulance to remove them to the Refuge. The number of hurt animals relieved last year in Philadelphia was one thousand one hundred and thirty-five (1,135). Of these thirty cats were taken from wells, five from trees, six from roofs of houses and eighty-five dogs and cats from empty houses, their owners having moved and left them shut in.

The nature of the suffering from which these Refuges are to afford relief, is so correctly described in some verses written for the Animal Rescue League, that I am tempted to add them here, as the most convincing proof of the importance of establishing Refuges for animals.

THE CRY OF THE LITTLE BROTHERS.

"We are the little Brothers, homeless in cold and heat
Four-footed little beggars roaming the city street.
Snatching a bone from the gutter, creeping through alleys drear
Stoned and sworn at and beaten, our hearts consumed with fear."

"Are your hearts too hard to listen to a starving kitten's cries?
Or too gay for the patient pleading in a dog's beseeching eyes?
Behold us, your little Brothers! starving, beaten, oppressed,
Stretch out a hand to help us that we may have food and rest."

This paper was received with applause. Discussion was opened by Mrs. Huntington Smith, of the Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass., who said it was so late that she would not speak at length, but that there was one thing which she felt very strongly, namely, that those who take up the work should put their personal service into it. She had seen it organized and put into the hands of an employee who carried it on improperly and it fell through. Also unless it can be started where it can be made interesting, and where there are rooms at your disposal so that it can be made interesting, it will not succeed. She had numbers of children who came to the League every week, and it was common to have a teacher bring her class, for children were always made welcome, and they were allowed to pass their hands over the animals and pet them. Mrs. Smith added that the neighbors all knew her, and their children ran to meet her on the street now that she had proved that she did not antagonize. She spoke of the neglect of horses, and said that last year her society bought sixty-four horses that the veterinarians said were old and had them mercifully put to death.

The President said that the next order of business was fixing the time and place for the next meeting of the Association, and that he would suggest the advisability of leaving it to the Board of Directors, who would be governed by circumstances.

Mr. Brown moved that the time and place of the next meeting of the Association be left with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Taber seconded the motion, which was carried.

The report of the Committee on Registration was then

presented (see page 83). As it was growing late the reading of the names by the Secretary was omitted.

Mrs. White moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Stillman, who had done so much to promote not only the interests of the Association, but also of the humane societies throughout the country. Few people realized the amount of work he had accomplished, and he had manifested so much kindness, and had so ably conducted the business of the convention, that they should not disperse without expressing to him their appreciation and cordial friendship.

The motion had several seconds, and was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The President expressed his thanks, and said it was kind to express such appreciation. He thought they owed a great deal to those engaged in anti-cruelty work in Chicago for the facilities afforded for holding the convention, and for the efforts put forth to make the meeting a success. He could say, without fear of contradiction, that they had enjoyed a pleasant time, and that the papers which had been read and the remarks which had been made by the various speakers, had made it one of the most successful conventions which the Association had ever held. Applause.

On motion, duly seconded, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Committees for 1907.

On *Finance, Publicity and Organization*, Chairman, William O. Stillman, M. D., Albany, N. Y.

On *National Legislation*, Chairman, Chester A. Snow, Washington, D. C.

On *Transportation of Live Stock*, Chairman, E. K. Whitehead, Denver, Col.

On *Humane Conditions in the West*, Chairman, Herbert Spencer Mann, Omaha, Neb.

On *Humane Education*, Chairman, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.

Life Members.

Sydney Richmond Taber, Chicago, Ill.
E. W. Nash (deceased.)
Mrs. Archibald N. Waterhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred Millard, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Alfred Millard, Omaha, Neb.
William P. Gest, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Martha C. Codman, Boston, Mass.
Miss Amy L. Bonham, York, Pa.
Mrs. A. L. Lowry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Julia Biddle Taber, Chicago, Ill.
Chester A. Snow, Washington, D. C.
Elbridge T. Gerry, New York City, N. Y.
Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. A. Gazzam, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. James Speyer, New York City, N. Y.
James J. Child, Troy, N. Y.
E. Fellows Jenkins, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1906.

The register shows that ninety persons have signed. Of this number twenty-nine were residents of Chicago. Thirteen States and Canada were represented. The list is given below.

CHARLES R. FRAZER, Canton, Ohio,
Chairman of Committee on Registration and Membership.

Name of Delegate.	City.	Society.
William O. Stillman	Albany, N. Y.	The Mohawk & Hudson River H. S.
Nathaniel J. Walker	Albany, N. Y.	The Mohawk & Hudson River H. S.
Mrs. Mary F. Lovell	Wyncote, Pa.	Women's Penna. S. P. C. A.
Mrs. Caroline E. White	Philadelphia	Women's Penna. S. P. C. A.
James M. Brown	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Humane Society.
Sydney R. Taber	Lake Forest, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Robert J. Wilkin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
A. Leffingwell, M. D.	Aurora, N. Y.	
Charles R. Frazer	Canton, Ohio	Humane Society, Canton, O.
H. Clay Preston	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn S. P. C. C.
Mrs. H. Clay Preston	Brooklyn, N. Y.	N. Y. State Humane Education Com.
E. Fellows Jenkins	New York City	New York S. P. C. C.
T. J. Dunbar	Milwaukee, Wis.	Wisconsin Humane Society.
R. M. Whitehead	Milwaukee, Wis.	Wisconsin Humane Society.
James F. Hill	Detroit, Mich.	S. P. C. C., Detroit, Mich.
Zachariah Clayton	Milwaukee, Wis.	Wisconsin Humane Society.
Miss Bess G. Bissell	Dubuque, Iowa	Dubuque Humane Society.
Miss Frances E. Couch	Dubuque, Iowa	Dubuque Humane Society.
Mrs. Clinton Locke	Chicago, Ill.	
George Ellman	Davenport, Iowa	Scott Co. Humane Society.
J. J. Kelso	Toronto, Canada	Department of Neglected & Dependent Children, Province of Ontario.
Oscar Trounstine	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ohio Humane Society.
Miss Lulu Cumback	Springfield, Ohio	Springfield & Clark Co. H. Society.
Benj. Clarke Marsh	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pa. Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.
Raymond Arnot	Rochester, N. Y.	Rochester S. P. C. A.
W. H. H. Smith	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Humane Society.
Hastings H. Hart	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Children's Home Aid Society.
S. C. Kingsley	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Children's Home Aid Society.
James L. Clarke	Chicago, Ill.	Juvenile Court Record.
H. Lee Mason	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Western Pa. Humane Society.
Mrs. H. Lee Mason	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Western Pa. Humane Society.
H. A. Pershing	South Bend, Ind.	South Bend Humane Society.
Mrs. Nora T. Gause	South Bend & Komomo, Ind.	
Mrs. Flora T. Neff	Logansport, Ind.	Logansport Humane Society.
Mrs. L. B. Root	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
James M. Beck	Detroit, Mich.	Michigan S. P. C. A.
Julius F. Weingiesski	Chicago, Ill.	
Carl G. Klienstuck	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Kalamazoo S. P. C. C. & A.
R. H. Brown	Morgantown, W.Va.	West Virginia Humane Society.
Harry Muss	Champaign, Ill.	Pres. Champaign Co. Humane Soc.
W. B. Flickinger	Erie, Pa.	Pres. Northwestern Pa. Humane Soc.
Mrs. W. B. Flickinger	Erie, Pa.	Northwestern Pa. Humane Society.
J. S. Fugate	St. Paul, Minn.	Secretary Minnesota Society for Prevention of Cruelty.
John L. Shortall	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
John T. Dale	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Joseph Adams	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Walter Butler	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Miss Ruth Ewing	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
William A. Fuller	Chicago, Ill.	Contributing Member.
Agnes M. Furlong	Milwaukee, Wis.	Secretary Wis. Humane Society.
Herbert Spencer Mann	Omaha, Neb.	Secretary Neb. Humane Society.
F. J. Ellison	Omaha, Neb.	Supt. Neb. Humane Society.

Name of Delegate.	City.	Society.
Flora Helm Krause	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Mrs. H. R. Green	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
George A. H. Scott	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Sydney R. Taber	Lake Forest, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
L. W. Bridgman	Lake Forest, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Helen Doyle Farwell	Evanston, Ill.	Illinois Humane Society.
Mrs. Chas. W. Leake		
Harriette S. Whitmarsh		
Mrs. Angeline Fowler Branch	Manistee, Mich.	Manistee Co. Humane Association.
R. H. Labagh	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. Geo. H. Webster		
John Palmer	Detroit, Mich.	S. P. C. C., Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. Copeland-Schumann	Chicago, Ill.	Anti-Cruelty Society.
Mrs. Charles C. Arnold	Winnetka, Ill.	Anti-Cruelty Society.
Mrs. Martha Dyer	Chicago, Ill.	American Humane Association.
Mrs. Amundsen	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. Peck	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. E. Irene Rood	Chicago, Ill.	
Dr. Kate E. Peckardt	Chicago, Ill.	
Miss A. E. Mills	South Bend, Ind.	South Bend Humane Society.
Elihu S. Rice	Logansport, Ind.	Pres. Logansport Humane Society.
W. De Loss Love	Hartford, Conn.	Pres. Conn. Humane Society.
Mrs. W. D. Sherwood	Chicago, Ill.	
Francis J. Ellison	Omaha, Neb.	Nebraska Humane Society.
John T. Dale	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. Robt. L. Gifford	Chicago, Ill.	
Robert L. Gifford	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. Mary H. Totten	Washington, D. C.	
Miss Emma Storms	Chicago, Ill.	
Hazel H. D. Henderson		
Miss Alice S. Mitchell	Chicago, Ill.	
Miss E. Mason	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. C. A. White	Chicago, Ill.	
Mrs. Helen M. Cobb	Kalamazoo, Mich.	
J. V. Smiley	Lima, Ohio	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the American Humane Association:—Your Treasurer begs leave to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements by the Association for the year ending Nov. 14th, 1906:

RECEIPTS.

1905			
		Balance as per last report	$1444.45
Oct.	23.	Women's Penn. S. P. C. A., Philadelphia	50.00
"	23.	R. I. Humane Education Society, Providence	10.00
"	23.	Humane Society, Canton, Ohio	10.00
"	23.	Albert R. Rogers, New York City, N. Y.	50.00
"	23.	Miss Emma Kieselhorst, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
"	23.	A. L. Barber, Washington, D. C.	50.00
"	23.	Mrs. O. L. Bilharz, Flat River, Mo.	5.00
"	30.	Mrs. Mary B. Randall, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
"	30.	Miss Ellen Snow, Hartford, Conn.	5.00
"	30.	Mrs. Owen J. Winter, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
"	30.	Mrs. L. G. Percival, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Dec.	1.	Massachusetts S. P. C. A., Boston, Mass.	100.00
"	15.	Miss Caroline C. Kendall, New York City, N. Y.	10.00
"	15.	Miss Georgiana Kendall, New York City, N. Y.	20.00
"	16.	Morris Refuge Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
1906			
Feb.	9.	Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, Washington, D. C.	25.00
"	15.	Miss Louise F. Drude, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
March	10.	Mrs. Anna R. Gazzam, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.	5.00
"	10.	Miss Antoinette E. Gazzam, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.	5.00
April	17.	Miss Pauline S. Francis, Somerville, Mass.	10.00
"	30.	Mrs. James S. Cox, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
May	10.	Iowa Humane Society, Des Moines, Iowa	10.00
"	14.	Theodore Thomas, New York City, N. Y.	10.00
June	6.	Mrs. William H. Berger, Wyncote, Pa.	5.00
"	18.	Miss Georgiana Kendall, New York City, N. Y.	20.00
"	18.	A Friend, through Miss Kendall	25.00
"	21.	Miss Frederika Skinner, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
July	17.	Miss Bessie H. Thomas, Hokendauqua, Pa.	10.00
Aug.	7.	Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.	25.00
Oct.	8.	Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
"	8.	John G. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
"	10.	R. I. Humane Education Society, Providence	10.00
"	10.	William A. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
"	12.	Toledo Humane Society, Toledo, Ohio	25.00
"	16.	Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Bristol Ferry, R. I.	5.00
"	16.	B. A. Ballou, Providence, R. I.	5.00
"	18.	Walter Butler, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
"	27.	Daniel R. Noyes, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
"	30.	Western Penn. Humane Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Nov.	3.	Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
"	3.	A. L. Lowry, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
"	3.	George H. Earle, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
"	3.	Harriet F. McClellan, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
"	3.	Women's Penn. S. P. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00
"	5.	Nebraska Humane Society, Omaha, Neb.	10.00
"	5.	Western Penn. Humane Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.	15.00
"	6.	Elbridge T. Gerry, New York City, N.Y. (contribution)	100.00
"	6.	Sherman Williams, Penn Yan, N. Y.	10.00
"	6.	Charles A. Cheney, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	5.00
"	6.	Miss Annie Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
"	6.	Rev. Francis Rowley, Springfield, Mass.	5.00
"	6.	E. Fellows Jenkins, New York City, N. Y.	5.00
"	6.	Nelson Adams, Springfield, Mass.	5.00
"	6.	Mrs. J. C. Rankin, Mercersburg, Pa.	2.00
"	6.	Mrs. William B. Reid, Cambridge, Mass.	1.00
"	7.	Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, Ohio	25.00
"	9.	Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stirling, Chicago, Ill.	15.00

Nov.	9.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Baker, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00
"	9.	Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Jr., Lake Forest, Ill. ...	25.00
"	9.	Mrs. Robert Patterson, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00
"	9.	Byron L. Smith, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00
"	9.	W. Vernon Booth, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00
"	9.	A. B. Dick, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00
"	9.	Ezra J. Warner, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00
"	9.	George A. McKinlock, Lake Forest, Ill.	25.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS.

1905			
Oct.	30.	C. A. Snow, Washington, D. C.	100.00
1906			
Nov.	6.	Elbridge T. Gerry, Newport, R. I.	100.00
"	6.	Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100.00
"	6.	Mrs. A. A. Gazzam, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. ...	100.00
"	6.	Mrs. James Speyer, New York City, N. Y.	100.00
"	6.	James J. Child, Troy, N. Y.	100.00
"	6.	E. Fellows Jenkins, New York City, N. Y.	100.00
"	9.	Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, D. C.	100.00

Special Fund for Cattle on the Plains.

1905			
Oct.	30.	Mrs. Owen J. Winter, Philadelphia, Pa.	20.00
			$3467.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905			
Oct.	16.	J. H. Wilson Co., 100 badges .....$	8.00
"	16.	Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, clerical help, postage and expressage	36.90
"	23.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, expressage and telegrams	20.91
"	23.	Brandow Printing Co., letterheads, envelopes and circulars	32.60
Dec.	13.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, expressage and telegrams	23.81
"	13.	J. B. Lyon Co., circulars and envelopes	25.00
"	28.	Henrietta Strempel, clerical help to Jan. 1, 1906 ...	17.00
"	28.	Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society for Office rent, Dec. 12 to Jan. 1	8.00
"	28.	Remington Typewriter Co., rent of machine and paper	6.05
"	28.	Albany News Co., for office supplies	4.35
"	28.	Hudson Valley Paper Co., for paper	5.03
1906			
Jan.	23.	Dewey & Eakins, programs for Annual Meeting	15.60
"	24.	Remington Typewriter Co., typewriter and paper ...	55.85
"	24.	J. B. Lyon Co., circulars and cards	14.50
"	24.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, telegrams, etc.	17.73
Feb.	9.	Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, clerical help, postage, etc.	73.20
"	26.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, telegrams and supplies	16.58
"	26.	Brandow Printing Co., 200 letter-heads	14.50
"	26.	Albany News Co., supplies	3.60
"	26.	J. B. Lyon Co., 800 circulars and 2000 envelopes ...	14.50
March	26.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, telegrams, etc. ...	17.12
"	26.	J. B. Lyon Co., circular letters	12.75
April	20.	J. B. Lyon Co., circulars and envelopes	29.50
"	20.	Brandow Printing Co., letterheads	16.00
"	20.	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., supplies	27.25
"	20.	Bradley Brothers, letterheads, circulars and envelopes	15.80
"	20.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, expressage, etc. ...	25.65
May	1.	Thomas R. Allen, reporting Annual Meeting	136.13
June	5.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, telegrams and supplies	14.03
"	5.	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., supplies	4.75
"	5.	J. B. Lyon Co., letterheads, circulars and envelopes..	15.25
"	5.	Bradley Brothers, printing 1000 copies of Annual Report, addressing, postage, expressage, etc.	128.68
"	5.	Hudson Valley Paper Co., paper	3.75
"	25.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, expressage, etc. ...	13.85

July	26.	Austin Engraving Co., half-tone of Henry Bergh, etc..	3.15
"	26.	J. B. Lyon Co., printing 1000 cards	6.75
"	26.	Dr. William O. Stillman, supplies	12.46
"	30.	Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, clerical help, postage and supplies	50.95
Aug.	27.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, expressage and supplies	24.45
"	27.	Henry Romeike, press clippings	1.04
"	27.	Bradley Brothers, 1000 pamphlets, etc.	11.00
Oct.	1.	J. B. Lyon Co., 1200 pamphlets and envelopes	33.30
"	1.	Dr. William O. Stillman, postage, expressage and supplies	36.42
"	1.	Austin Engraving Co., two half-tones	4.28
"	5.	H. S. Mann, circular letter and postage	2.08
"	12.	Bradley Brothers, 280 postal cards and printing same	4.54
Nov.	7.	Dr. William O. Stillman, extra clerical help and postage	43.66
"	7.	J. B. Lyon Co., 3500 letterheads	11.25
"	7.	Mary F. Lovell, clerical help to Nov. 1	20.00
"	7.	Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Society, rent from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	120.00
"	7.	Henrietta Strempel, clerical help from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	257.00
"	7.	Balance	1950.90
			$3467.45

Included in the balance $1950.90 are two special funds, $100 special fund for Mrs. Rood's work, and $30 special fund for Cattle on the Plains.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED MILLARD, Treasurer.

Receipts after Report was closed.

Mrs. A. D. Locke, Chicago, Ill.	$10.00
Dubuque Benevolent and Humane Society, Dubuque, Iowa	10.00
Mrs. W. C. Thaw, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. William Wallace, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Mary Smith Hayward, Chadron, Neb.	2.00
Miss M. C. Jermain, Albany, N. Y.	50.00
Detroit S. P. C. C., Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Joseph G. Walter, Pittsburgh, Pa.	50.00
Miss Elizabeth Drummond, Lake Forest, Ill.	10.00
Granger Farwell, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.	5.00
Benjamin C. Marsh, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society, Erie, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Anna R. Gazzam, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.	25.00
Mrs. A. L. Barber, "Belmont," Washington, D. C.	40.00
Mrs. Knowlton	5.00
R. R. Perry	5.00
A. S. Worthington	10.00
Miss Grace D. Litchfield	2.00
A. B. Hagner	5.00
Mrs. Florence Cairns	10.00
Mrs. J. H. Pelling	5.00
Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, Washington, D. C.	25.00

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We the Committee appointed to audit the accounts and vouchers of Alfred Millard, Esq., Treasurer, do respectfully report that we have carefully examined the same and find them to be correct.

(Signed). GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
H. CLAY PRESTON.

BY-LAWS.

I.—DIRECTORS.

The government of this corporation and its property and affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of not more than fifteen persons.

At the annual meeting of members for the year 1904, five directors shall be elected for one year, and five directors for two years. At each succeeding annual meeting of the members, five directors shall be elected to succeed those whose terms of office will expire on the date of such election.

Directors shall hold office until their successors are elected and shall assume office.

II.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be as follows: a President, a First and Second Vice-President, not more than fifty Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Assistant Secretaries should they be found desirable, and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at each annual meeting of members, to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter or until their respective successors shall be elected and shall qualify.

The Directors may fill any vacancy occurring in any office or in the Board of Directors.

III.—PRESIDENT.

The President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation, with the usual powers and duties of such officer. It shall be his duty to preside at all meeting of the members and of the Directors. The President shall not vote on any questions before either of the same except in case of a tie vote.

IV.—VICE-PRESIDENTS.

In case of the absence or disability of the President, or at his request, any one of the Vice-Presidents, chosen for that purpose by the President or Directors, may assume all the powers and perform all the duties of the President for as long a time as the President may request the same, or during such absence or disability.

V.—SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue all notices of meetings, to note the proceedings of the same, to keep the records of the corporation, to conduct the general correspondence of the corporation and of the Board of Directors, to have the custody of the seal, charter, by-laws, records and other documents of the corporation, and to perform the usual duties of such office.

VI.—TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the corporation and shall collect and disburse its funds, but no money shall be paid out by him except upon orders signed by the President and Secretary. At the annual meeting of the members and whenever so requested by the Board of Directors, he shall present a statement in writing, showing his receipts and disbursements.

The fiscal year shall end one week before the date of the annual meeting of members.

VII.—COMMITTEES.

The Directors may create such committees from time to time as, in judgment of the Directors, the work of the corporation may require. Such committees shall be appointed in the manner to be prescribed by the Directors.

VIII.—MEMBERS AND DUES.

Members of the corporation shall become such upon payment of the dues hereinafter provided. Members shall be divided into the following classes:

1. Societies organized in the United States for the prevention and suppression of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals; humane education societies; and societies of kindred interest within the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The annual dues of each of such members shall not be less than $10.

Such members contributing $10 or more, and less than $100, as annual dues, shall constitute Class A.

Such members contributing $100 or more, as annual dues, shall constitute Class B.

2. Individuals.

The annual dues for each member last aforesaid shall not be less than $5.

Individuals, upon payment of $100 each, may become life members, and shall thereafter be exempt from annual dues. Individuals upon the payment of $1000 shall be classed as Patrons of the Association; upon the payment of $5000 they shall be classed as Benefactors; upon the payment of $25000 they shall be classed as Founders.

Individuals may become associate members upon the payment of $2 annually, but they shall not be entitled to vote.

Honorary members may be elected by majority vote at any annual meeting of the other members. They shall have no vote and shall be exempt from annual dues.

IX.—DELEGATES AND VOTES.

Each society of Class A shall be entitled to appoint five delegates to each meeting of the members, and each society of Class B shall be entitled to appoint ten delegates to such meeting. Such societies may appoint as their respective delegates either members of such societies or individual members of this corporation or any other persons. Each delegate and each individual member of this corporation shall be entitled to one vote, except associate members.

X.—MEETINGS OF MEMBERS.

The annual meeting and any special meeting of the members, shall be held at such time and place within the United States as may be selected by a majority of the Directors and designated at their request by the Secretary in a notice to be mailed to the members not less than one month before the date of such proposed meeting.

Special meetings of the members shall be called by the Secretary at such time and place as he may designate upon the same notice as aforesaid, if the Secretary shall be thereto requested in writing by not less than ten societies (being members of this corporation) or by not less than twenty individual members of this corporation.

At any meeting of the members a quorum shall be deemed to be had if there be present one or more delegates from each of ten societies being members of this corporation) or twenty or more individual members of this corporation.

XI.—MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.

The annual meeting of the Directors shall immediately follow the annual meeting of the members, at the same place at which the meeting last aforesaid shall have been held.

Special meetings of the Directors shall be held at such time and place within the United States as may be designated by the Secretary in a notice to be mailed to the Directors not less than two weeks before the date of such proposed meeting, if he shall be thereto requested in writing by a majority of the Directors.

At any meeting of the Directors, six shall constitute a quorum; provided, however, where any property of the corporation is to be leased, encumbered by a mortgage or deed of trust in the nature of a mortgage, or sold and conveyed, there shall be obtained a vote of a majority of the Directors authorizing the same, at a meeting called for the purpose. The notice for such meeting shall state the objects thereof, and all proceeds arising therefrom shall be applied or invested for the use and benefit of the corporation.

Any Director and any member of a committee may by proxy authorize any other director or other member of such committee, respectively, to attend any meeting of Directors or of such committee respectively, and to cast his or her vote thereat.

XII.—VOTING BY MAIL.

When requested (in writing) thereto by two or more of the Directors or by two or more members of any committee, the Secretary may submit, by mail, to the Directors, or the members of such committee, respectively, any proposition or resolution mentioned in such request, and the Directors or the members of such committee, respectively, may, within ten days after the mailing of such proposition or resolution as aforesaid, mail to the Secretary his or her vote upon such proposition or resolution; and the vote so taken shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been taken at a meeting of the Directors or of such committee, respectively, called and held pursuant to the provisions of the Article XI.

XIII.—PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

The principal office of said corporation may be located, and the books and records thereof kept, anywhere within the United States, and may be changed and transferred at pleasure. The officers, directors or trustees of said corporation shall be citizens of the United States and may reside in any State or territory thereof.

XIV.—BY-LAWS.

Any by-law may be amended, repealed or adopted by a majority vote at any meeting of the members, provided that the purpose of such amendment, repeal or adoption shall have been specified in the call for such meeting.

XV.—SEAL.

The corporation shall have a seal, the device of which shall be the following:

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS
OF
THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

No.	Date.	Location.	President.	Secretary.
1	1874—Oct. 9	Cleveland .....Ohio	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
2	1878—	Baltimore .....Md.	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
3	1879—Oct. 8, 9, 10...	Chicago .....Ill.	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
4	1880—Nov.....	Philadelphia ...Pa.	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
5	1881—Oct. 19, 20.....	Boston .....Mass	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
6	1882—Oct. 11, 12	Buffalo .....N. Y.	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
7	1883—Dec. 5, 6	Washington ..D. C.	E. L. Brown	A. Firth
8	1884—Nov. 19, 20.....	Pittsburg .....Pa.	J. G. Shortall	T. E. Hill
9	1885—Nov. 18, 19, 20.	St. Louis .....Mo.	G. E. Gordon	T. E. Hill
10	1886—Nov. 17, 18, 19.	Cincinnati ....Ohio	G. E. Gordon	A. W. Landon
11	1887—Oct. 19, 20, 21..	Rochester .....N. Y.	G. E. Gordon	A. W. Landon
12	1888—Oct. 17, 18, 19.	Toronto ....Canada	E. T. Gerry	R. J. Wilkin
13	1889—Sept. 25, 26, 27.	Louisville .....Ky.	E. L. Brown	E. Burnham
14	1890—Oct. 22, 23, 24.	Nashville ....Tenn.	E. L. Brown	E. Burnham
15	1891—Oct. 8, 6, 10....	Denver .....Colo.	L. H. Eaton	M. V. B. Davis
16	1892—Oct. 26, 27, 28.	Philadelphia ...Pa.	J. G. Shortall	M. V. B. Davis
17	1893—Oct. 11, 12, 13..	Chicago .....Ill.	J. G. Shortall	M. V. B. Davis
18	1894—Oct. 10, 11	Evansville .....Ind.	J. G. Shortall	F. H. Rowley
19	1895—Sept. 25, 26 ...	Minneapolis ..Minn.	J. G. Shortall	F. H. Rowley
20	1896—Sept. 22, 23, 24.	Cleveland .....Ohio	J. G. Shortall	F. H. Rowley
21	1897—Oct. 14, 15, 16.	Nashville ....Tenn.	J. G. Shortall	F. H. Rowley
22	1898—Dec. 14, 15, 16.	Washington ..D. C.	J. G. Shortall	F. H. Rowley
23	1899—Oct. 23, 25, 26.	Columbus ....Ohio	J. M. Brown	F. H. Rowley
24	1900—Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12.	Pittsburg .....Pa.	J. M. Brown	F. H. Rowley
25	1901—Oct. 14-17.	Buffalo .....N. Y	J. M. Brown	F. H. Rowley
26	1902—Oct. 15-17	Albany .....N. Y.	J. M. Brown	S. R. Taber
27	1903—Nov. 4-6	Cincinnati ....Ohio	J. M. Brown	S. R. Taber
28	1904—Nov. 2-4	St. Louis .....Mo.	J. M. Brown	S. R. Taber
29	1905—Oct. 10-12	Philadelphia ...Pa.	W. O. Stillman	M. F. Lovell
30	1906—Nov. 14-15	Chicago .....Ill.	W. O. Stillman	M. F. Lovell

DIRECTORY OF HUMANE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Society.	Location.	President.	Secretary.
ALABAMA.			
Humane	Birmingham	Geo. M. Cruikshank	L. A. Bennie.
S. P. C. A.	Mobile	Hon. John Craft	
ARKANSAS.			
Humane	Little Rock	C. A. Pratt	R. W. Porter.
CALIFORNIA.			
Humane	Corona	W. J. Pentelow	G. B. Cliff.
S. P. C. A.	Fresno	Horace Hawes	Wm. Harvey.
S. P. C. A.	Los Angeles	Frank B. Long	Elsbeth Muller.
Humane	Los Angeles	Mrs. J. B. Millard	Miss E. Voght.
S. P. C. C.	Oakland	B. H. Pendleton	Miss C. A. Whitney.
S. P. C. A.	Oakland	Hon. W. C. Ralston	Mrs. L. Gronlund.
Humane	Pasadena	E. W. Conger, M.D.	W. Scott Way.
Humane	Redlands	A. F. Leonard	Mrs. E. Rombeger.
S. P. C. C.	Sacramento	A. Bonnheim	J. A. Woodson.
S. P. C. A.	Sacramento	R. C. Irvine	Isadore Shad.
Humane	Santa Barbara	Ronald Thomas	E. M. Balch, M. D.
Humane	San Diego	T. Coggswell M. D.	Mrs. H. L. Hale.
S. P. C. C.	San Francisco	E. W. Newhall	M. J. White.
S. P. C. A.	San Francisco	John Partridge	Matthew McCurrie
Humane	San Francisco	Mrs. L. A. Prescott	
S. P. C. C. & A.	San Jose	F. R. Shafer	C. C. Leland.
Humane	San Pedro	Mrs. F. H. Weldon	Rev. P. H. Hickman
S. P. C. A.	Sausalito	D. T. Tillinghast	L. A. Pistolese.
Humane	Whittier	Job Osborn	A. E. Lynch.
COLORADO.			
State Bureau of C. & A. Protection.	Denver	W. S. Cheeseman	E. K. Whitehead.
Branch of State Bureau of C. & A. Protection	Colorado Springs	W. F. Slocum	W. F. Richards.
Humane Education.	Denver	Mark Harrison	Ellis Meredith.
CONNECTICUT.			
Humane	Hartford	W. DeL. Love, Ph.D.	J. P. Davis, M. D.
Humane	Meriden	Mrs. M. J. Rogers.	Mrs. F. W. Hammond.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Humane	Washington	Chester A. Snow	J. P. Harper.
DELAWARE.			
S. P. C. C.	Wilmington	Lindley C. Kent	David J. Richards.
S. P. C. A.	Wilmington	E. G. Shortlidge, M.D.	Wm. Hall Porter.
FLORIDA.			
Humane Association	Tampa	Rev. W. W. DeHart	Miss E. M. Stirling.
S. P. C. A.	Tampa	W. E. Bartholomew.	Henry L. Crane.
S. P. C. A.	Jacksonville	O. P. Havens	B. H. Chadwick.
Humane	St. Augustine	J. D. Martin	Anna D. Marcotte.
GEORGIA.			
S. P. C. A.	Augusta	Henry B. King	Frank E. Beane.
Humane	Atlanta	J. F. Burke	Orville H. Hall.
ILLINOIS.			
Humane	Chicago	John L. Shortall	Geo. A. H. Scott.
Humane	Alton	Mrs. H. M. Schewepp	Mrs. G. A. McMillan
Humane	Belvedere	A. F. Appleton	D. P. Greenlee.
Humane	Champaign	Henry Muss	R. W. Braithwaite.
Anti-Cruelty	Chicago	Mrs. Theo. Thomas.	Mrs. Percy Hood.
Humane	Harvard	W. C. Wellington	Mrs. W. Wellington.
Humane	Quincy	H. P. Walton	Lyman McCarl.
Humane	Rockford	W. H. Fitch, M. D.	Mrs. Robert Rew.
Humane	Springfield	Hon. R. L. McGuire	J. C. Helper, M. D.
Audubon	Wheaton		Miss M. Drummond.
INDIANA.			
Humane	Indianapolis	Rev. M. Messing	Sarah L. Kerlin.
Humane	Elkhart	Fannie K. Thompson	Louis M. Simpson.
Humane	Fort Wayne	A. H. Bittenger	C. E. Archer.
Humane	Lafayette	Foster R. Hight	Edgar G. Collins.
Humane	Logansport	E. S. Rice	Mrs. Flora T. Neff.
Humane	Richmond	J. Edgar Stiff	Mrs. F. M. Clark.
Humane	South Bend	S. C. Barnes	Miss A. E. Mills.
Humane	Terre Haute	E. E. Glover	E. B. McAllister

Society.	Location.	President.	Secretary.
IOWA.			
Humane	Des Moines	James Watt	Elizabeth D Jones.
Humane	Burlington	H. A. Leipsiger	W. W. Milligan.
Humane	Clinton	C. C. Coan	Albert B. Rathbun.
Humane	Davenport	Prof. C. L. Sukdorff.	George Ellman.
Humane	Dubuque	J. S. Lewis, M. D.	Lester C. Bissell.
Humane	Marshalltown	Benj. F. Nichols	Rosa Liebig, M. D.
Humane	Ottumwa	T. J. Phillips	Mrs. E. McGowan.
KANSAS.			
Humane	Kansas City	A. J. Murray	J. B. Conley.
Humane	Leavenworth	Joseph Walter	Mrs. W. R. Vantyne.
Humane	Topeka	Mrs C. G. Foster	Jesse Shaw.
KENTUCKY.			
Humane	Covington	H. A. Schroetter	Mrs. F. M. Manser.
Humane	Louisville	John H. Leathers	Kath. G. Healy.
Animal Rescue League	Louisville	Mrs. Lydia Barr	Miss A. Erwein.
LOUISIANA.			
S. P. C. C.	New Orleans	J. R. Blaffer	Miss M.E.M'Laughlin
S. P. C. A.	New Orleans	S. W. Weis	Douglas Forsyth.
MAINE.			
Humane	Auburn	Mrs. Horace Libbey.	Mrs. F. Whitney.
Humane	Bangor	F. O. Beal	
Humane	Belfast	N. E. Keene	L. M. Burrington.
S. P. C. A.	Portland	Hon. S. T. Pullen	Mrs. S. T. Pullen.
S. P. C. A.	Waterville	H. L. Emery	A. Joly.
MARYLAND.			
S. P. C. C.	Baltimore	Louis Hochheimer	Geo W. Parker.
S. P. C. A.	Baltimore	Wm. Whitridge, M.D.	Harrison L. Phillips.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
S. P. C. A.	Boston	Geo. T. Angell.	Jos. L. Stevens.
S. P. C. C.	Boston	G. D. Cushing	Chas. K. Morton.
Animal Rescue League	Boston	Mrs. M. H. Smith.	Mrs. J. M. Churchill
Humane	Brockton	E. M. Baxendale	Hattie E. Gardner.
Humane	Lowell	Fredk. P. Marble.	Mrs. G.F. Richardson
MICHIGAN.			
Humane	Adrian	W. S. Westerman	Mrs. Oliver Karns.
S. P. C. C.	Detroit	Frank D. Taylor.	Philip H. Gray.
S. P. C. C. & A.	Kalamazoo	Hon. Saml. Folz	C. G. Klienstuck.
Humane	Grand Rapids	Rev. G. E. Cooley.	Claude Hamilton.
Humane	Lansing		Mrs. O.A. Henderson
Humane	Manistee	Jacob Hauselman	Mrs. A. F. Branch.
MINNESOTA.			
State Bureau of C. & A. Protection	St. Paul	Daniel R. Noyes	John S. Fugate.
S. P. C. C. & A.	St. Paul	T. A. Abbott	Miss A. S. Millard.
Humane	Minneapolis	H. P. Roberts	Miss V. E. Bean.
Humane	Fergus Falls	S. Butter.	Miss M. H. Wright.
Humane	St. Cloud	F. J. Bach	J. I. Donohue.
Humane	Winona	W. A. Finkelnburg.	Mrs. E. W. Williams
MISSOURI.			
Humane	Kansas City	Edwin R. Weeks.	F. M. Furgason.
Humane	St. Louis	Henry Wood	John H. Holmes.
Humane	St. Louis	J. F. Ryan	Mary W. Calkins.
Woman's Humane.	St. Louis	Mrs. F. Comstock.	
Humane	St. Joseph	Huston Wyeth	C. C. Pierce.
Humane	Hannibal	J. A. Hinton	Minnie G. King.
Humane	Sedalia	J. A. Collins	L. F. Ritcher.
MONTANA.			
Humane	Helena	Rev. W. N. Sloan	Waller Shobe.
Humane	Missoula	J. Erfurt	L. M. Coleman.
NEBRASKA.			
S. P. C. A.	Albian	F. A. Barber	George Lewis.
S. P. C. A.	Fremont	Miss A. E. Usher.	Mrs. A.R. Wightman.
S. P. C. A.	Hastings	Geo. Sprenger, M.D.	A. P. Johnson.
S. P. C. A.	Lexington	S. E. Mullen	J. H. Austin.
Humane	Lincoln	A. G. Sawyer	J. H. Humkill.
S. P. C. A.	Osceola	E.D. Buckner, M.D.	Mrs. E. D. Buckner.
Humane	Omaha	Geo. L. Miller, M.D.	H. Spencer Mann.
Humane	South Omaha	J. Laverty	Rev. James Wise.
S. P. C. A.	York	Chas. O. Stewart	E. M. White.

Society.	Location.	President.	Secretary.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Humane	Keene	H. S. Mackintosh	Miss A. M. Smith.
Woman's Humane	Nashua	Mrs. G. H. Kendall	Mrs. Mary Swazel.
S. P. C. A.	Portsmouth	Miss A. F. Jenness	James R. May.
NEW JERSEY.			
S. P. C. A.	Asbury Park	David Harvey, Jr.	W. N. G. Clark.
S. P. C. A.	Atlantic City	Philip Leigh	
S. P. C. C.	Camden	Wilber F. Rose	Abel Smith.
S. P. C. A.	Camden	Wm. J. Cooper	Abel Smith.
S. P. C. A.	Cranford	Geo. A. Morrison	
S. P. C. A.	Cape May	Emlyn Physick, M.D.	
S. P. C. A.	Elizabeth	Col. E. P. Edwards	
S. P. C. A.	Hackensack	C. Linkkroum	Walter Ely.
S. P. C. C.	Hoboken	Adolph Lankering	Harry Barck, Jr.
State Bureau of C. & A. Protection	Jersey City	George M. McCarthy	Saml. A. Archibald.
S. P. C. A.	Jersey City	George M. McCarthy	Edwd. H. Whitney.
S. P. C. C.	Jersey City	Robt. L. Fleming	E. A. Parsons, Jr.
S. P. C. A.	Lakewood	Mrs. Jasper Lynch	
S. P. C. C. & A.	Morristown	Rev. E. L. Keasbey	Miss L. Sheldon.
S. P. C. A.	Newark	G. Wisner Thorne	Col. E. S. Edwards.
Humane	Newark	Mrs. H. M. Sayre	Mrs. Henry S. Lowe
Children's Aid & Protective	Orange	Rev. W. R. Hunt	Thos. S. Crane.
Humane	Passaic	J. Kennell, Jr.	Edw. H. Smith
S. P. C. C.	Paterson	Walter S. Mills	Robt. B. Gallant.
S. P. C. A.	Paterson	Arthur W. Bishop	Chas. H. Petry.
N. J. S. P. C. C.	Paterson	Andw. R. Radcliff	Rev. W. N. Mackensie.
S. P. C. A.	Perth Amboy	Louise Benton	
Audubon	Plainfield	Alex. Gilbert	
S. P. C. A.	Princeton	Prof. G. M. Harper	Mrs. J. G. Hibben.
S. P. C. A.	Red Bank	Mrs. Wm. Hockman	A. G. Brown.
S. P. C. A.	Ridgewood	Mrs. C. C. Harrison	Mrs. F. J. Walton.
S. P. C. A.	Salem	W. T. Hilliard	Clinton Bowen.
S. P. C. A.	Somerville	Joseph Fitzga	N. A. Steele.
S. P. C. C.	Trenton	B. B. Hutchinson	John Matheson.
S. P. C. A.	Vineland	Rev. R. B. Moore	
S. P. C. A.	Woodbury	Mrs. H. P. Kirby	Mrs. L. M. Flanagan
NEW YORK.			
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The secretary is often asked to furnish a list of books for school and other use which can be vouched for as humane in teaching. She has examined the following and can recommend them.

The Universal Kinship. J. Howard Moore.
*Toots and Other Stories. Anna A. Gordon.
A Dog of Flanders. Ouida.
The Biography of a Grizzly. Ernest Thompson-Seton.
The Trail of the Sandhill Stag. Ernest Thompson-Seton.
*Marvels of Animal Life. C. F. Holden.
*Voices for the Speechless. Compiled by Abraham Firth.
*Friends and Helpers. Compiled by S. J. Eddy. Published by Ginn & Co.
*Songs of Happy Life. Compiled by S. J. Eddy. Published by Silver, Burdett & Co.
*Black Beauty. Anna Sewall. Published by Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, Mass.
*The Strike at Shane's. Published by Geo. T. Angell, etc.
*Beautiful Joe. Marshall Saunders.
Animals' Rights. Henry E. Salt.
For Pity's Sake. Sarah Nelson Carter.
Christ Among the Cattle. Rev. F. R. Marvin. Published by J. O. Wright & Co.
*Four Handed Folk. Olive Thorne Miller.
*Our Home Pets. Olive Thorne Miller.
*Neighbors in Field, Wood and Stream. Olive Thorne Miller.
*Animal Story Book. Andrew Lang.
*Jungle Books. Rudyard Kipling.
Bird Life. Frank Chapman.
Loveliness. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward.
Trixy. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward.
The Cat: Her Place in Society. Edith Carrington. Published by George Bell & Sons, New York.
*Workers Without Wage. Edith Carrington.
*Ugly Duckling. Hans Christian Anderson.
*Heart Culture. Emma E. Page.
*Jones Readers. Ginn & Co., 29 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.
*Letters from Pussycatville. S. Louise Patterson.
*Pussy Meow. S. Louise Patterson.
*Foxy, the Faithful. Lily F. Wesselhoeft.
*Sparrow, the Tramp. Lily F. Wesselhoeft.
The Immortality of Animals. E. D. Buckner, M. D.
How to Attract the Birds. Neltje Blanchan.
Bird Neighbors. Neltje Blanchan.
The Fireside Sphinx. Agnes Repplier.
Every Living Creature. Ralph Waldo Trine.
Dog Stories. Published at 13 Regent street, London, S. W. England.
*Our Gold Mine at Hollyhurst.
*Dicky Downy.
*Miss Jane Andrews' books.
*How Little Cedric Became a Knight. Elizabeth Harrison. Published by A. Flanagan Co., 266-268 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
*Bonnie Prince. Marion Sewall. Published by A. Flanagan Co., etc.
Only a Horse. Charlotte McCord. Published by A. Flanagan Co., etc.
Colliery Jim. Nora J. Finch. Published by A. Flanagan Co., etc.

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*The books marked with an asterisk are especially suited to children.

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